Fifth Series Vol. XXX - No. 19

Monday, August 20, 1973
Sravana 29, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)

(Vol. XXX contains Nos. 11-20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 2.00

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LOK SABHA

Monday, August 20, 1973/Sravana 29, 1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Proposal to Increase Price of Wheat for coming Year

†

*361. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of increasing the price of wheat for the coming year; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The prices of wheat will be announced towards the beginning of the coming Rabi sowing season.

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: May I know whether the proposed price of wheat for the rabi sowing season will be the same in all the States or will there be any difference in price in various States according to the nature of the expenditure of the agriculturists?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We have just received the report of the Agricultural Prices Commission which has recommended the price of wheat for the next season. Naturally, the general approach of the Agricultural Prices Commission is to have broad uniformity in the country as a whole. But this will be subject to the recommendations of the Chief Ministers because the Government of India would like to consult the Chief Ministers and then come to a final conclusion about it.

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that there is a tendency among the farmers to grow other cash crops instead of wheat as the Government have fixed a lower rate for wheat?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: These observations are being made from time to time. I am not contending that crop shifts do not take place as a result of the price structure. But, as far as wheat is concerned, our general experience is that annually the wheat acreage is increasing. When a lot of distortion takes place in the price structure, then some possibility of acreage increasing or decreasing is there. But rabi wheat is a crop which pays more than the other crops. Therefore, substantial shifts are not likely there.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : इस बात को देखते हुए कि गेहूं के मुकाबले गैर-मोटे अनाज का दाम बहुत ऊपर जा रहा है और इसलिए आज मोटे अनाज की तरफ़, जिस में इनपुट्स भी कम लगते हैं, किसान अधिक झुक रहा है, इसलिए अगले साल के लिये प्राइस कमीशन से आप कहेंगे कि तत्काल सिफारिश कर के गेहूं का दाम निश्चित करे जिस से गेहूं का ऐकरेज भी बढ़ाया जा सके और उस का प्रोजक्शन भी वढ़े ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The Government will bear in mind the suggestion of the hon. Member.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : गेहूं के मूल्य को निर्धारित करने के लिये एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन मे काश्तकारों का प्रतिनिधित्व ज्यादा होना चाहिये तभी यह हों सकता है। क्या इस के लिये सरकार कोई कदम उठायेगी या नहीं।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As I have explained on previous occasions, there is a panel of farmers to advise the Agricultural Prices Commission. What the hon. Member has mentioned is a suggestion for action.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, प्रश्न यह पूछा गया था कि क्या सरकार ने आगामी वर्ष में गेहूं के मूल्य में वृद्धि करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है? मंत्री महोदय ने इस का उत्तर नहीं दिया, उन्हो ने कहा जब फ़सल आयेगी तब तय करेंगे। लेकिन जो तय करेंगे वह इस समय की कीमत से कम होगी या ज्यादा होगी, यह उत्तर मांगा गया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो आपने मांगा होगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदय ने बड़ी चतुराई से सवाल का टाल दिया। मै जानना चाहता हू कि क्या कृषि मंत्रालय ने इस का हिसाब लगाया है कि 1 क्विटल गेहू पैदा करने में किसान का कितना खर्चा होता है? और क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि लुधियाना कृषि विश्वविद्यालय और पन्त विश्वविद्यालय ने गेहू के उत्पादन की कॉस्ट प्राइस के बारे में जो अंदाज लगाया है वह 76 रु० से बहुत ज्यादा है। तो सरकार किस आधार पर तय करती है? या केवल कमीशन की सिफारिश ही उस का आधार है, सरकार इस बारे में खुद कोई विचार नहीं करती?

कृषि मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : जहां तक कीमत का ताल्लुक है मेरे साथी ने यह बताया कि एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट अभी हमारे पास आयी है, और मैं यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं मेम्बरों को कि सोइंग सीजन से पहले क्या कीमत होगी? प्रोक्योरमेंट की या गेहूं की उस का हम फैसला कर के बतायेंगे और प्राइस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के अलावा कौस्ट आफ़ प्रोडक्शन जो युनिवर्सिटीज ने लगायी है, या दूसरी जगह से आयी है, उन पर भी गौर किया जाएगा।

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: While fixing the price for the last rabi crop has the Government taken into account the cost of production as given by the various Government farms and agricultural universities in the country?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE The cost of production is taken into consideration by the Agricultural Prices Commission before it submits its report.

MR. SPEAKER The question is about agricultural farms.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The Agricultural Prices Commission consults the State Governments. But now the position has changed because a comprehensive cost of production formula has been evolved by the Government of India. We are receiving the data under the scheme where a number of universities and State Governments are involved. I am referring to last year At that time the Agricultural Prices Commission consulted the State Governments and also the agricultural universities and made recommendations on that basis.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि गेहू की फसल बोने मे और काटने में, सितम्बर अक्तूबर में करीब करीब बोयी जाती है और मई, अप्रैल में काटी जाती है करीब 7 महीने का अन्तर आता है और इस में जिन चीजों को किसान इस्तेमाल करता है उन के दाम बहुत बढ़ जाते है या फलक्चुएट करते हैं। तो कीमतें जो निश्चित करते है उस में क्या आप इस तरह की व्यवस्था रखेंगे कि अगर दाम उन चीजों के जिन को किसान इस्तेमाल करता है, बहुत

ज्यादा बढ़ गये हैं तो उन को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस को रिव्यू किया जा सके, फिर से जांच पड़ताल की जा सके और अप्रैल और मई से उस समय भी दामों में बढ़ोत्तरी की जा सके ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE. What the hon. Member is saying is really relevant and important. We must have some elasticity in the price structure. Even if we announce the price now before the wheat sowing season, this will be the support price. We will leave the option of fixing procurement price open. And just before harvest and procurement we will announce the procurement price considering all the facts in the economy.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Before fixing the price for wheat at the rabi season will he consult the kisan organisations and All India Kisan Sabha, apart from the agricultural universities and State Governments?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We normally consult the Chief Ministers. Any organisation which is interested in this is welcome to give suggestions which we will examine.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Are you prepared to have discussion with them before fixing the price.

MR. SPEAKER: He said that they are welcome to make suggestions.

SHRI KRISHNARAO PATIL: The hon. Minister has in the course of his reply told the House that he is collecting necessary data from universities and State Governments. I would like to know what will be the probable difference between the support price and the procurement price of wheat.

MR. SPEAKER: You are going too far now. About the probable difference, that can arise only when he announces certain decisions. Everything is probable now.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि इस बार गेहूं की वसूली का लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं हुआ है और इस का कारण किसानों को प्रोत्साहन मूल्य न मिलना है ? इस लिये उत्पादन लागत के आंकड़े के अनुसार किसानों का वसूली मूल्य तय न कर के मंडी मे उस के दाम क्या है इस पर विचार कर के मूल्य तय करेंगे ताकि किसानों को प्रोत्साहन मिले ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: To fix the prices on the basis of market prices will be a very dangerous proposition because a very large section of our society are very poor people with a very limited purchasing power. The present level of open market prices are almost black market prices. I concede the point that price structure or the procurment prices should be realistic which should really induce the farmer to unload their wheat in the market. The Government realises its importance. There are many other factors which affected the procurement this year apart from political propaganda by a number of parties and others. The other factors also played a role in reducing the market arrivals.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: May I know the probable difference between the purchase and sale price of wheat and the steps that are being taken to reduce the difference by reducing damages in storage and economising overhead costs?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: At the moment, the difference between the purchase price and the sale price is only Rs. 2. That means rest of it is subsidised. As far as economising on overhead costs and storage, etc. is concerned, that is engaging the attention of the Government.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : मैं सीधे कांस्टिटुएन्सी से आ रहा हूं, और वहां के किसानों ने

यह शिकायत की कि अगर गेहूं के प्रोक्योरमेंट के भाव 5 रु० ज्यादा होते तो प्रोक्योरमेंट सक्सेसफुल होता और हम को ज्यादा अनाज मिलता। ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्राइस कमिशन एक ऐकेडेमिक बाडी है।

They are not responsible to Parliament. You are responsible to Parliament.

एक प्राइवेट कन्वरसेशन में श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद ने कहा था—शायद वह इस चीज को बतलायेंगे नहीं—कि अगर 5 रु० भाव ज्यादा होता तो शायद ज्यादा प्रोक्योरमेंट होता। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो अगली फसल आनेवाली है उस के लिये किसानों के इनपुट्स को देखते हुए क्या आप उन को ज्यादा भाव देंगे जिस से किसानों को प्रोक्योरमेंट में तकलीफ न हो?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I can only say that all of us can be wise after the event. But the point is that prices were fixed on the basis of recommendations of the A.P.C. which is one of the important bodies of the Government of India. These prices were fixed much earlier at the time of sowing, not before the procurement season. A lot of developments have taken place in the meanwhile. As the hon. Member said, perhaps some additional price may have induced the farmer to unload wheat a little more.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: May I know whether it is a fact that the failure in procurement of wheat was the result of three main factors, that is, firstly because the procurement price was much lower than the open market price; secondly, because the procurement was entrusted to private agencies, not to F.C.I., and, thirdly, they were importing wheat at a higher price than it is available in the country and, if that is so, whether the Government in fixing the price of next crop of wheat have taken a decision that the whole of the marketable surplus of wheat will be procured by the Government which otherwise means, whether the Government is going to introduce levy system and, if not, how will the Government fix an assured price to the farmer so that the procurement of wheat can be made a success?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: First of all I would like to put the record straight because the hon. Member has made a statement that private agencies were employed in procurement which is not correct....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What have you done in Bihar? What about Orissa? I have written to the hon. Minister. I have discussed with him. I have also written to the Prime Minister. Do not say that.... (*Interruption*).

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The hon. Member is free to express his view. Naturally I am basing my observation on the information with me. The agencies which procured after the decision of take-over were the Food Corporation, State Civil Supplies Departments and the Cooperatives. These were the agencies which were employed for procurement.

As far as the other point regarding marketable surplus is concerned, this is a suggestion for action and Government will review the position before the next procurement season and come to appropriate conclusion.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल: सारे देश को मालूम है कि करीब 22 करोड़ गरीब लोगों की आमदनी 30 रु० प्रति व्यक्ति है। अगर आप सब को गेहूं खिलाना चाहते हैं तो मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि आप गेहूं के साथ कोर्स ग्रेन्स को भी टेक-ओवर कीजिये। आप उस को क्यों टेक-ओवर नहीं करते और प्राइस को क्यों ठीक नहीं करते?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह सवाल प्रोक्योरमेंट के लिये नहीं है, फसल के प्राइस फिक्सेशन का है।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि लोगों की पर्चेजिंग कपैसिटी ख्याल में रक्खी गई है । इस लिये इस में से यह प्रश्न भी निकलता है । मंत्री महोदय के मन में यह बात है और सही है, कि उन गरीब लोगों में कुछ और अन्न खरीदने की कैपसिटी होनी चाहिये और इस का ख्याल रखते हुए प्राइस फिक्स की जानी चाहिये । आप के ए० पी० सी० में जितने लोग हैं उन के दिल और दिमाग में यह बात आनी चाहिये कि कोर्स ग्रेन की प्राइस भी ठीक की जाये और रिअलिस्टिक प्राइस रक्खी जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह दिल और दिमाग की बात नहीं है, एकानमिक क्वेश्चन है ।

DR. RANEN SEN: May I know whether it is a fact that there is pressure on the Government from different interested quarters to raise the procurement price of wheat and other essential commodities including foodgrains and that, in order to get higher prices quite a large number of big landlords and big peasants are hoarding their grains including wheat, and if so, what steps Government propose to take to break this resistance from the people who are hoarding these stocks and who are pressurising the Government to raise the procurement price of wheat and other essential commodities?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SINDE: The Government would not like to make any increase in the mid-season as far as wheat prices are concerned. Therefore, the question of pressurising does not arise. Even if Government takes a decision for the next season, it will be on the basis of merits and on the basis of the advice of the Chief Ministers. Therefore, the question of any group or section of the society exercising pressure on the Government does not arise.

DR. RANEN SEN: What about the last part of my question, whether a large number of big landlords and big peasants are withholding wheat and other essential commodities and what steps Government propose to take to break the resistance from these hoarders?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The hon. Member is aware of the fact that Government have already taken steps and advised the State Governments to take necessary steps against hoarding. (*Interruptions*).

श्री नटवरलाल पटेल : गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान आदि प्रदेशों में जो गेहूं की फसल होती है वह केवल लिफ्ट इरिगेशन से या ट्यूबवैल्ज के पानी से होती है । इन राज्यों में कोई कैनाल के पानी की सुविधा नहीं है । ट्यूबवैल्ज से जो पानी लिया जाता है उसकी कास्ट प्राइस भी ज्यादा होती है कैनाल के पानी से । कैनाल से जहां पानी लिया जाता है वहां गेहूं की कास्ट प्राइस कम होती है और जहां ट्यूबवैल्स से या लिफ्ट इरिगेशन से लिया जाता है वहां ज्यादा होती है । यह सनातन सत्य है । इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए एग्रिकलचरल प्राइसिस कमिशन गेहूं की प्राइसिस नक्की करते वक्त इसको ध्यान में रखती है या आगे से रखेगी और तब भाव नक्की करेगी ।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: All these factors were taken into consideration while fixing the price and, in addition to that, we will also consult the Chief Minister of the hon. Member's State.

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक : मंत्री जी ने फरमाया है कि जो प्राइस गेहूं की फिक्स की है यह लोगों की परचेजिंग पावर कम होने की वजह से की है और साथ में यह भी एलान किया है कि इस सीजन में प्रोक्योरमैंट प्राइस को बढ़ाया नहीं जा सकता है । एक तरफ तो व्हीट की कमी है और दूसरी तरफ आपने

76 रुपये प्रोक्योरमेंट प्राइस रखी है। लेकिन जो व्हीट आप इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं उसकी प्राइस बहुत हाई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो व्हीट आप U.S. से मंगाएंगे उसके वास्ते परचेजिंग पावर लोगों के पास कहां से आ जाएगी ?

जो प्राइस आप अपने किसान को देते है और जो प्राइस आप इम्पोर्टिड व्हीट की दे रहे हैं उन दोनों में आप कोई मुताबिकत भी रखते है ? क्यों आप अपने किसान के साथ सौतेली मां जैसा सलूक कर रहे हैं ? अमरीका के किसान को आप ज्यादा दे रहे हैं और यहां सबसिडाइज कर रहे है। आप जब वहां इतनी हाई प्राइस दे रहे है तो अपने किसान को इतनी लो प्राइज क्यों दे रहे है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Whatever be the level of the international price, as far as the issue prices are concerned, whether it is a locally procured wheat or imported wheat, the issue prices to the consumers are the same. It is true that the level of the international prices in the international market this year have gone up very high because of worldwide shortage of foodgrains. It will not be appropriate to relate our internal procurement price with the international prices though I will submit that we will have to bear in mind these factors before coming to the conclusion about the procurement prices.

श्री ब्रजेश चन्द्र सिंह : एग्रिकल्चरल प्राइसिस कमिशन में कोई किसान का भी रिप्रिजेन्टेटिव है और अगर नहीं है तो क्या आप कोई रखेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह पहले पूछा जा चुका है।

श्री दरबारा सिंह : सरकार की मजबूरी को सामने रखते हुए मैं मानता हूं कि सरकार मेंज के खिलाफ मैशर्ज ले रही होगी। जो स्थिति है उसको पेशेनजर रखते हुए क्या आप इस बात पर गौर कर रहे हैं कि आइंदा के लिये हमारे यहां ज्यादा गेहूं पैदा हो, यहां बहुतायात में यह हो इस वास्ते यह जरूरी है कि प्राईसिस को बढ़ाया जाए ? क्या आप व्हीट की प्राइसिस को बढ़ाने के लिए तैयार है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I have already mentioned—not for the current season but for the next season.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Why not for the current season?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The Agricultural Prices Commission report is already there and we will take necessary action to see that incentive prices are given to farmers.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri G. C. Dixit—not here.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा घरों पर दूध दिया जाना

+

* 363 श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना निर्धारित वितरण डिपो के बजाय टोकनधारियों के घरो में ही दुग्ध वितरण की योजना पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह योजना कब तक लागू कर दी जायेगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री, प्रो० शेर सिंह (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि कुछ लोग यहां नहीं रहते और उनके भी टोकन बने हुए हैं ? क्योंकि वे

यहां नहीं हैं और दूसरे लोग उन टोकन पर दूध लेते हैं इस वास्ते यह प्रश्न किया गया है। इस वास्ते क्या सरकार का इरादा है कि डिपाज के बजाय उनके घरों पर ही दूध सप्लाई किया जाय ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। इस में बड़ी कठिनाई है। अगर हम घर घर तकसीम करने की बात करें तो काफी संख्या में लोगों का उस में लगाना पड़ेगा सरकारी नौकरी में लगाना पड़ेगा। दूध की कीमत बढ़ेगी और फिर लोगों की और शिकायतें आएंगी। कुछ जगहों पर जरूर ऐसा प्रबन्ध किया गया है। विशेष रूप से पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बर्ज के लिए जो बूथज़ हैं साऊथ ऐवेन्यू, नार्थ ऐवेन्यू तथा फिरोजशाह रोड पर उनके वास्ते हमने प्रबन्ध किया है घर में देने का और इसलिए चार पैसे ज्यादा एक बोतल के देने पड़ते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डबल रोटी तो बन्द करनी पड़ी है। दूध बन्द कर इसको भी बन्द करना पड़ेगा क्या ?—(इंटरप्शन्ज)

प्रो० शेर सिंह : इसके अलावा 157 बूथज में लोगों ने अपनी तरफ से डिलिवरी एजेंट मुकर्रर किए हैं प्राइवेट तौर पर किए हैं और उनके लिए भी हम उनकी मार्फत होम-डिलिवरी का प्रबन्ध करते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ख्वाम-ख्वाह हम पीज का बदनाम किया जा रहा है। फिरोजशाह रोड पर इस तरह का कोई इन्तज़ाम नहीं है। मैं वहां रहता हूं। अरसे से सज़ा में मिला हुआ आप पढ़ रहे हैं।

प्रो० शेर सिंह : मैं चेक करूंगा। अगर आपके पास नहीं पहुंचता तो पहुंचेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वाजपेयी जी के पास कोई साथ भेज दीजिये।

श्री० प्रताप सिंह : जो नाजायज टोकन इशू हुए हैं उनकी जांच का भी कोई प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : टोकज की जांच हम समय समय पर करते रहते हैं। जो गलत टोकज इशू हुए हमें मिलते हैं उनको कैंसल कर देते हैं।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : इसलिए यह प्रश्न आया है कि दुग्ध योजना के द्वारा जो बथ्स की व्यवस्था की गई है उस बूथ व्यवस्था में जो व्यवस्थापक हैं अधिकांश संख्या में वे करप्शन विभाग में आ गए हैं। शाम के समय जब दूध का वितरण समाप्त हो जाता है तो क्या यह सही नहीं है कि वे लड़कियों के साथ छेड़ खानी करते हैं ? क्या इस सम्बन्ध में उच्च अधिकारियों को कोई शिकायत मिली है अगर मिली है तो आपने कौन सी कार्यवाई की है ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के बारे में जो शिकायत आती हैं उन पर तुरन्त एकशन लिया जाता है और वहां जा कर इनक्वायरी करते हैं और जो कसूरवार पाए जाते हैं उनको सज़ा भी दी जाती है।

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक : साउथ एवेन्यू में कार्ड होल्डर्ज़ को दूध नहीं मिलता है। 70–75 पैसे में दूध बाद में दूसरे लोगों को दे दिया जाता है। पकड़ा गया आप उनका--

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : व्यवस्थापक जो हैं मैं अगर यह कहूं कि लड़कियों के साथ वे छेड़खानी करते हैं तो क्या यह सही नहीं होगा ? क्या विभाग के सारे लोग, को इसकी जानकारी नहीं है वे इसको जानते नहीं हैं ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर जानते हैं तो मंत्री महोदय उनको रोकने के लिए तुरन्त काल में कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ताकि यह बुराई न हो सके ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : इस तरह की कोई शिकायत हमारे पास नहीं आई है। अगर

माननीय सदस्य के नोटिस में ऐसी कोई शिकायत हो, तो वह हमें भेज दें। हम उस की जांच करवायेंगे।

श्री सत्य चरण बेसरा : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि दूध के सब डिपोज पर सुबह और शाम दोनो वक्त दूध सप्लाई नही किया जाता है : यदि हां, तो क्या वह हर डिपो पर दोनो टाइम दूध देने का प्रबन्ध करेंगे ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह कुल 1065 डिपाज में से कुछ दोनो समय दूध सप्लाई करते है और कुछ एक समय। जिस एरिया की जैसी मांग है, उस के हिसाब से यह व्यवस्था का गई है।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली स्पीकर साहब मैं नार्थ एवेन्यू में रहता हूं और श्री नेगी भी वहीं रहते है। हम देखते है कि वहां पर कुछ लोग होम डिलिवरी के नाम से—वे सरकार की तरफ से नही है—बीस-बीस, तीस—तीस बोतलें ले जाते है। वे कितने में बेचते है क्या कमीशन लेते हैं, मुझे यह पता नहीं है। लेकिन उस का नतीजा यह होता है कि रोज शिकायतें आती है। इत्तिफाक से सरकार ने मुझे भी डी० एम० एस० की गवर्निग बाडी का मेम्बर बना रखा है और लोग समझते हैं कि शायद यह भी कुछ कर सकता है। मेरे पास भी शिकायतें आती है। होता यह है कि बडी तादाद मे एम० पीज० के कार्ड जो पहले है, या उन के घर से खो जाते है, या उन के नौकर जान-बूझ कर खो देते है, या कुछ लोग ले जाते हैं, वे वहा पर मौजूद है। जब एम० पीज० अपने घर कार्ड नही पाते हैं, तो वे दूसरा कार्ड बनवाते है। एक एक एम० पी० के नाम से कई कई कार्डों पर वहा दूध लिया जा रहा है, जिस का नतीजा यह है कि नार्थ एवेन्यू में (व्यवधान)—और जगह भी ऐसा है—मेम्बर साहबान का जो कोटा है, उस से ज्यादा बोतलें चली जाती है, लेकिन वे महरूम रह जाते है। इस सिलसिले मे मैं ने एक सजेस्शन दिया था कि मेम्बरों के कार्डों को किसी भी तारीख को बिल्कुल तब्दील कर दिया जाये और नये कार्ड जारी किये जायें, जिस से जो करप्शन हो रहा है, जो गलत कार्डों पर दूध लिया जा रहा है, वह बन्द हो सके और मेम्बरों को दूध मिल सके। (व्यवधान)

प्रो० शेर सिंह माननीय सदस्य का सुझाव अच्छा है। हम उस पर विचार करेंगे। (व्यवधान)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: This is a wrong question. Members have not got permanent cards. They have got fixed date cards

MR. SPEAKER This is somewhat a serious allegation I would request you to kindly let at least the Speaker know who are the Members under whose names there are more than one card.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD· If somebody has done it, why should he pass a general remark on all the Members?

श्री इसहाक सम्भली स्पीकर साहब मेरा पर्सनल एक्सप्लेनेशन है। मैं ने यह नही कहा है। मैं यह कहता हूं कि मेम्बरो के कार्ड वहां पहले पहुंच गये और न होने की वजह से मेम्बरो को और बनवाने पड़े। यह मेम्बरों के नालेज मे नही है लेकिन वहा कई कई बोतलें दी जा रही है। (व्यवधान) इस लिए इस का इलाज यह है कि उन कार्डों को कैन्सल किया जाये उन का कलर बदला जाये, या कुछ भी किया जाय, ताकि बेचारे एम० पीज० के नाम पर जो गलत तौर पर दूध लिया जा रहा है, जो करप्शन हो रहा है, वह बन्द हो। (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी · अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये जो सवाल-जवाब हुए है, इन का अच्छा नही होगा। यह सवाल है आम जनता के बारे में। सारे एम० पीज० को दूध

मिलता है या नहीं, यह सदन कोई उस पर विचार करने के लिए नहीं है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I would request the hon. Minister to collect the information; of course, I cannot ask him *suo motu;* but because a general allegation has been made regarding certain Members of Parliament, though names have not been mentioned, let him kindly collect information from each depot as to which MP has got duplicate cards: and we shall see; if there is any duplication, we shall cancel it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माफ कीजिए । आखिर एम०पीज० भी साधारण आदमी हैं । अगर कार्डों का डुप्लीकेशन है, तो क्या डिपार्टमेंट डुप्लीकेट कार्डों का पता लगा कर उन को रद्द नहीं कर सकता है ? क्या उस के लिए आपकी सेवाओं की जरूरत है ? एम० पीज० की एक अलग कैटेगरी बनाने की क्या आवश्यकता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज कल एम० पीज० का इमपर्सनेशन भी हो रहा है । एक साहब एम० पी० बन कर श्री अकबर अली खां का धोखा दे गए और एक दूसरे साहब एम० पी० बन कर एक होटल में ठहरे हुए थे । इस तरह के एम० पीज० भी हो सकते हैं ।

There are many people who are impersonating as Members of Parliament. So, I think we should be very careful.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: An impression has been created in the House that the cards of the Members of Parliament have been misused and milk has been drawn on them by many people who are using these cards, which is very wrong. You, Sir, have given very correct instructions to the hon. Minister to investigate.

That itself, however, means that an impression has been created that all the Members have been involved for nothing.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The only difficulty that arises is this, when the ordinary people do not get milk in the other milk booths, they know that milk would be available in the North and South Avenue milk booths and therefore they go there. I know for myself that sometimes we have to supply a bottle of milk to the young children who are not able to get milk. After all, the people living in the servants' quarters are not able to get milk for their children. They are also to be given milk. The MPs are not privileged persons. The hon. Minister must reply to the question that has been put.

MR SPEAKER: I said in the beginning itself that the question was a general one, and it had nothing to do with MPs.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The main question has not been replied to at all. Let the hon. Minister reply to the main question.

Blackmarketing in Vanaspati

*365. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether even though the prices of Vanaspati oil or ghee have been raised by Government from time to time the price is about Rs. 10 higher than the controlled rates per tin of 16-1/2 kilograms; and

(b) the steps being taken to see that either there are no controlled rates or prices fixed is enforced rigorously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Such reports have come to government's notice.

(b) The State Governments have been addressed in the matter and requested to take steps for effective enforcement of the controlled prices. The industry on its part has offered to place its entire production at the disposal of State Governments for distribution through fair price shops.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: The hon Minister says that the vanaspati industry has come forward to hand over the entire production in the hands of the State Governments. May I know why this step has not been taken as yet and suitable arrangements made?

PROF. SHER SINGH: Some States like Maharashtra have already started implementing it. I have written letters to the Chief Ministers of the other States also, requesting them to take over the vanaspati produced in their State and have it pro-rata—with them and pass on the balance to the other States also and see that it is distributed equitably in the States at controlled prices.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: According to Vanaspati Control Order. 1947, the price is fixed every fortnight. If that be so, how is it that the kind of thing in my question which Government have accepted happens, namely that over and above the controlled price, Rs. 10 per 16-1/2 k.g. is being extorted?

PROF. SHER SINGH: As I have already admitted in reply to part (a) of the question, we have received such reports that black market prices have been charged. Therefore, we wrote to the State Governments and we have asked the industry also to see to it that whenever they send it to a particular district, they inform the Civil Supplies Officer of that district and the Collector of that district. We have asked State Governments to be vigilant about it and see that not more than the controlled price is charged for vanaspati.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Apart from fair price, are not the prices being vitiated because of artificial shortages that are created? Have Government received serious complaints from the city of Bombay where vanaspati is produced but where there is no vanaspati supplied at all?

PROF. SHER SINGH: As for the rise, it is fixed for all types of packages, wholesale price and retail price. All prices are fixed by Government. It is those prices which are to be charged. We have requested the State Governments to take strict action against those people who charge a higher price.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कृषि मंत्रीजी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मोदी नगर मे कुछ विशेष शिकायतें आई हैं कि वहां पर बड़े स्केल पर वनस्पति जो बनता है वह ब्लैक में बेच दिया जाता है, ऐसी कोई शिकायत आई है ? .. .. (व्यवधान) .....खुद मैंने तो भेजी है। वह मना कर रहे हैं फिर हिला कर तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या ऐसी शिकायतें आई हैं और यदि ऐसी शिकायतें आई हैं तो उन पर कृषि मंत्री ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह मेरे नोटिस में कोई शिकायत नही है। लेकिन मैं मालूम करूंगा। अगर कोई शिकायत होगी तो मैं जांच करवाऊंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज अच्छा दिन है। पहले क्रीट पर आया, फिर दूध पर आया और अब वनस्पति पर आ गया।

श्री मधु लिमये अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वक्त कई चीजों के दाम नियंत्रित किए गए हैं जैसे वनस्पति है, कपड़ा है, सूत है लेकिन वितरण की कोई समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं है। नतीजा यह होता है कि जो सरकार द्वारा

नियंत्रित दाम हैं उनसे 50 प्रतिशत, 75 प्रतिशत और 100 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक वास्तविक दाम लिए जाते हैं लेकिन रसीद बनती है नियंत्रित दामों की। नतीजा यह होता है कि यह जो आमदनी है बड़े लोगो की इस के ऊपर एक भी धेला टैक्स नहीं दिया जाता है। तो यह काम नियंत्रण का क्यों किया जाता है जब तक कि समुचित वितरण की व्यवस्था नही है ? और क्या कभी वितरण की ठीक व्यवस्था की जायगी ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : मैंने निवेदन किया वनस्पति के बारे में क्योंकि प्रश्न है, वनस्पति के बारे मे राज्य सरकारों म विशेष रूप से पहले भी अप्रैल महीने मे इस बात की कोशिश की और इंडस्ट्री को इस बात के लिए तैयार किया कि वह 70 प्रतिशत अपने उत्पादन का स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को दे और वह उस को बाटने का प्रबन्ध करें। कुछ स्टेट्स ने उसी समय से वितरण का काम अपने हाथ में लिया और वह ठीक से चला. . . .

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : 70 प्रतिशत ही क्यों, सेंट परसेंट क्यो नही ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : वह इसलिए कि 30 प्रतिशत जो ब्लैक में खरीदते हैं हलवाई और दूसरे लोग उनके लिए छोड़ कर बाकी जो आम लोग हैं उनको बांटने के लिए यह प्रबन्ध किया और उसके ऊपर अमल हुआ। उसके बाद फिर बात की और इंडस्ट्री ने यह कहा कि हम अपना सारा उत्पादन राज्य सरकारो के हवाले कर देंगे, राज्य सरकारें उनके वितरण का प्रबन्ध करें। यह भी फैसला हो गया है। जहा पर राज्य सरकारो ने नही किया है उनके लिए भी हमने ऐसा किया है कि जो डीलर्स हैं उनके मुताल्लिक भी इंडस्ट्री को कहा है कि जितना माल वह उनको भेजते हैं उसकी खबर एकदम डायरेक्टोरेट मे आए, कलेक्टर के पास जाय और डिस्ट्रिक्ट सप्लाई अफसर के पास जाय ताकि वह चेक कर सके और माल ठीक बिक सके।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर आया ? मेरे प्रश्न का कोई उत्तर नहीं आया। मैंने यह कहा था कि निर्धारित दाम और वास्तविक दाम इन मे जो अंतर है उसके चलते काला पैसा तैयार हो रहा है जिसके ऊपर बिलकुल टैक्स नही दिया जा रहा है। उसको खत्म करने के लिए क्या कदम वह उठा रहे हैं ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : मैंने यही तो निवेदन किया कि वह कीमत ज्यादा न ले सकें और जो कंट्रोल प्राइस है उसी पर माल बिक सके उसका इंतजाम किया गया है, यही बातें मैंने की।

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूं कि कितने इस तरह के केसेज सरकार की नजर मे आए है जहा पर कट्रोल कीमत से ज्यादा कीमत लोगों से ली गई है, अगर आए हैं तो उसके आकडे बतलाए जाये और उन केसेज में सरकार ने क्या ठोस कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास सब स्टेट्स के तो आंकडे नही है लेकिन दिल्ली के बारे मे क्योंकि बार-बार प्रश्न आते हैं तो दिल्ली के आंकडे मै दे देना चाहता हूं। पिछले तीन महीने में 89 केसेज वायलेशन आफ हाइड्रोजेनेटेड वेजीटेबल आयल डीलर्स लाइसेंसिग आर्डर के आए हैं, उसमे दो लाइसेंसीज के खिलाफ केसेज भी रजिस्टर हो गए हैं। एक होल सेल डीलर और एक रिटेलर का लाइसेंस कैंसिल किया और उनकी सेक्योरिटी 1 हजार और 200 रुपये फोरफीट की। और केसेज मे इन्वेस्टीगेशन चल रही है।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I know whether it is a fact that the price of groundnut oil being very high, the vanaspati manufacturers are using mustard seeds and as a result of that mustard oil prices have also gone up beyond the purchasing power of the people?

PROF. SHER SINGH: It is only recently we allowed the use of mustard oil in the manufacture of vanaspati. For that we have fixed maximum limit of 15 per cent .. (*Interruption*).

Impurities in common salt destined for Delhi Market

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*366. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether 25 wagons of common salt destined for the Delhi Market (sent by Rajasthan) in July, 1973 have been declared as unfit for consumption by the Central Health Authorities

(b) if so, whether the content of impurities in the salt is hazardous to health, and

(c) if so what action has been taken in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K KISKU) (a) 44 wagons of common salt reached Lahori Gate Goods Shed, Delhi from Marwar Balia railway station in Rajasthan during the period 16th June to 9th August, 1973. 11 samples were drawn from some of these wagons On analysis it was found that these samples do not conform to the prescribed standards

(b) No, Sir

(c) Legal action is being taken against the offenders for supplying Sub-standard salt

SHRI P GANGADEB: In view of the fact that only a few samples were checked, and there is a possibility of each salt being kept and sold by unscruplous people, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whethere the Government have taken any steps to destroy it and what is the general procedure adopted in respect of other commodities like besan, etc. which are also stated to be unfit for human consumption?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K KHADILKAR): The Civil Supplies Commissioner of Delhi had been asked to see whether sub-standard salt could be given to hides and skins because it is useful there and it could be utilised It is not harmful for consumption and so the question of its total destruction does not arise

SHRI P. GANGADEB: May I know whether the Government have punished or for that matter how many persons of that have been punished so far, who were responsible for the supply of articles disastrous to human health and what are the type of measures inflicted on these culprits?

SHRI R K KHADILKAR It is correct that it is substandard salt but it is not harmful if it is consumed an dthat it is not to be consumed So far as legal action is concerned, we can take action in consultation with the Delhi Civil Supplie Commissioner This salt is just now lying in the railway shed

श्री श्रीकृष्ण मोदी मैं मन्त्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि नमक की जब लदान होती है तो उसके पहले क्या शासन कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की है कि उसकी जाच हो जाय ताकि खराब नमक लदे ही नहीं ? क्या मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि जहां से वैगन लदे हैं वहां पर कोई व्यवस्था [illegible] नहीं है, नमक की सही या बुरे की जाच करने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

SHRI R. K KHADILKAR: I will equire notice I have no information whether there is any agency to check it at the source when it is loaded.

SHRI R. V. BADE: Have you received any complaint that nowadays salt sold in thte market is mixed

with soapstone and limestone powder?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: Such cases have not come to our notice.

SHRI PILOO MODY: May I know whether it is true that large deposits of salt are accumulating in Saurashtra and other places because of shortage of wagons and this is primarily responsible for creating the shortage in the market here? What steps has this Ministry taken with the Railway Ministry to remedy this situation?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a good question, but not relevant here

SHRI PILOO MODY: Let me make it relevant It is by virtue of the fact that the salt supplies to the cities are not adequate that a great deal of impurities are being added to the salt in order to make up for the shorttages. Therefore, I want to know what steps you have taken to get adequate supplies from Saurashtra and other places where it is accumulating for want of wagons

SHRI R. K KHADILKAR: Actually it has come to our notice that there is shortage in the supplies to the cities. But so far as impurities are concerned, no complaints have come to us. But we will keep a watch.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने बताया कि दिल्ली में विभिन्न स्थानों से जब नमक बेगन आये और उसके सैम्पिल लिये गये, जांच कराथी गई, तो जहां से नमक आता था वहां पर उसकी जांच करने की क्या व्यवस्था है ? उसकी जांच क्यों नहीं की गई ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय यही सवाल माननीय देव ने किया था, जिसका जवाब मंत्रीजी दे चुके हैं। अब मैं दूसरे प्रश्न पर आ रहा हूं।

अनुसंधान के लिये रीढ़ की हड्डी के नीचे से पानी निकालना

*367. **श्री दरबारा सिंह :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बच्चों की रीढ़ की हड्डी के नीचे से पानी निकालने (लम्पिग पंचर के) लिए इस महान समाज में यह व्यवस्था है कि इस प्रक्रिया को केवल एक बार अनुसंधान के लिए ही किया जा सकता है

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार भारत में इस प्रकार का प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार प्रत्येक लम्पिग पंचर का बाकायदा रिकार्ड रखने और उसके बाद के प्रभावों के बारे में अध्ययन करने का है ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K KHADILKAR): (a) No, Sir

(b) No, Sir

(c) Usually records regarding lamber pucture—not lumping puncture—are maintained in hospitals.

SHRI DARBARA SINGH: I would like to know from the Minister whether they have held any research on the subject and have been able to find out the reasons for this disease.

SHRI R K. KHADILKAR: Unfortunately, the hon. Member has not taken enough care to get the information regarding lumber puncture. Usually for detecting meningitis, particularly in a child, some fluid is taken from the lumber for examination. Beyond this, it has no ill effect, even if it is taken once or twice. So, the question of research does not arise.

राज्यवार निर्मित राष्ट्रीय राजपथ

*369. **श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश मे अभी तक राज्यवार कितने किलोमीटर राष्ट्रीय राजपथो का निर्माण किया गया है ;

(ख) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि मे कितने किलोमीटर राष्ट्रीय राजपथ बनाये जाने की योजना है और

(ग) इनके निर्माण मे पिछड़े क्षेत्रो मे परिवहन की समस्या कहा तक हल हो जायेगी ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): (क) से (ग) अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है ।

विवरण

(क) से (ग) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजना 1-4-1947 मे आरम्भ हुई । उस समय (1-4-47) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पद्धति के अन्तर्गत आने वाली सडको की कुल लम्बाई 21,440 किलोमीटर थी, जो कि इस समय बढकर 28,819 किलोमीटर हो गई है । संलग्न विवरण मे 28,819 किलोमीटर की इस कुल लम्बाई का राज्यवार ब्यौरा दिया गया है ।

इनमे से बहुत-सी सड़के पहले से ही मौजूद थी । पर इनको राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पद्धति के स्तर तक लाने के लिए उनकी कमियों को दूर करके विकसित करने की आवश्यकता थी, कमियां जैसे छूटे हुए सड़क के टुकड़े, निम्न स्तर के खण्ड, बिना पुल के नदियो के पार पथ, कमजोर और तंग पटरियां संरचनाएं। धन की उपलब्धता के अनुसार कमियां दूर की जा रही हैं ।

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में मौजूदा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पद्धति में लगभग 40,000 किलोमीटर की वृद्धि करने के प्रस्ताव विभिन्न राज्यो, स्थानीय प्रशासनो और अन्य प्राधिकारियों की ओर से प्राप्त हुए है । पांचवीं योजना में इस माग की पूर्ति करना कहां तक सम्भव होगा, यह कई बातों पर निर्भर करेगा, जैसे—पांचवी योजना मे इस प्रयोजन के लिये योजना आयोग द्वारा उपलब्ध किये जाने वाली धन राशि, अखिल भारतीय आधार पर प्रत्येक योजना की पारस्परिक प्राथमिकताए और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के रूप मे सड़कों को घोषित करने के लिए निर्धारित कसौटी ।

समस्त देश की आवश्यकताओ को ध्यान मे रखते हुए ही राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का आयोजन और विकास किया जाता है, न कि किसी विशेष क्षेत्र और इलाके के आधार पर । राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग अन्य बातो के साथ साथ उन पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों की सेवा करते हैं जो उनके मार्ग पर पड़ते हैं । पर निश्चित रूप से कहना सम्भव नहीं है कि वर्तमान राजमार्गों के विकास और पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत अतिरिक्त बनने वाले मार्गों द्वारा पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों की यातायात की समस्या कहा तक हल हो सकेगी । केवल यही कहा जा सकता है कि पिछडे हुए क्षेत्रों के अकेलेपन को समाप्त करने और उन्हें राष्ट्रीय जीवन की मुख्य धारा में लाने में एक सुधरी हुई और विस्तृत राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पद्धति, निश्चित रूप से सहायक होगी ।

किलोमीटरों में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की लम्बाई दिखाने वाला विवरण

क्र० सं०	राज्य का नाम	चौथी योजना के प्रारम्भ में अर्थात् 1-4-69 को लम्बाई	चौथी योजना के दौरान शामिल की गई सड़कों की लम्बाई	कुल लम्बाई किलोमीटरों में	अभ्युक्ति
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	2299	—	2299	
2	असम	1190	462	1652	243 किमी० सीमा पथ विकास बोर्ड के पास
3	बिहार	1867	250	2117	
4	चण्डीगढ़	—	24	24	
5	दिल्ली	72	—	72	
6	गोआ	--	229	229	
7	गुजरात	1082	270	1352	
8	हरियाणा	729	—	729	
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	398	232	630	306 किमी सीमा पथ विकास बोर्ड के पास
10	जम्मू और कश्मीर	541	—	541	सीमा पथ विकास बोर्ड के पास
11	केरल	416	317	733	
12	मध्य प्रदेश	2670	—	2670	
13	महाराष्ट्र	2379	482	2861	
14	मणिपुर	211	—	211	
15	मेघालय	161	—	161	
16	मैसूर	1306	690	1996	
17	नागालैंड	110	3	113	
18	उड़ीसा	1363	286	1649	
19	पंजाब	448	417	865	
20	राजस्थान	1251	906	2157	
21	सिक्किम	62	—	62	सीमा प० वि० बोर्ड के पास
22	तामिलनाडु	1698	51	1749	
23	त्रिपुरा	—	200	200	यथोक्त
24	उत्तर प्रदेश	2328	—	2328	
25	पश्चिमी बंगाल	1419	—	1419	
	योग	24000	4819	28819	1352 किमी० सीमा प० वि० बो० के पास

श्री चिरंजीव झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जो विवरण दिया है उसमें लिखा है कि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग अन्य बातों के साथ साथ उन पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों की सेवा करते हैं जो उनके मार्ग पर पड़ते हैं। पर निश्चित रूप से कहना सम्भव नहीं है कि वर्तमान राजमार्गों के विकास और पचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत अतिरिक्त बनने वाले भागों द्वारा पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों की यातायात की समस्या कहां तक हल हो सकेगी।

जब कभी पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों की बात उठती है, उनके आर्थिक विकास, कृषि विकास के लिये, तो बराबर यही सवाल आता है कि यातायात के अभाव में वहां पर उद्योग स्थापित नहीं किये जा सकते और कृषि के विकास में बाधा आती है। तो मैं पूछना हू कि जब योजना आयोग के द्वारा देश भर के पिछड़े जिलों के नामों की घोषणा कर दी गयी है, तब आसानी से बताया जा सकता है कि राज्य के किस जिले से हो कर कितने मील लम्बाई के राज मार्ग गुजरते है। परिवहन की सुविधा न होने के कारण ही न तो वहां उद्योग ही स्थापित किये जा सकते है और न कृषि का विकास ही सम्भव है। तो पचवर्षीय योजनाकाल में उन पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय राज मार्ग के विकास के लिये आप कोई विचार रखते है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न था कि इनके निर्माण से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में परिवहन की समस्या कहां तक हल हो जायगी ? केवल राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण से ही पिछड़ापन दूर नहीं हो पाता है, उनके साथ-साथ जो हमारे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का मिलान के लिये सड़कें चाहियें वह होनी चाहिये, और जो कमियां हैं जैसे छूटे हुए सड़क के टुकड़े, निम्न स्तर के खण्ड, बिना पुल की नदियों के पार पथ आदि ये सब कमियां जब दूर हो तब यातायात की सुविधा हो सकती है। चूंकि इन तीनों का सम्बन्ध राज्य सरकारों से है इसलिये उनसे सम्पर्क बनाया जा सकता है।

नये राष्ट्रीय राजपथों के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश उड़ीसा, मध्य प्रदेश तथा भारत सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों में विचार-विमर्श

*362. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी भाग सहित भारत के दक्षिण पूर्वी भाग से गुजरने वाले नये राष्ट्रीय राजपथों संबंधी प्रस्तावों पर चर्चा करने हेतु 29 और 30 जनवरी 1971 को उत्तर प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, मध्य प्रदेश तथा भारत सरकार के सबंधित विभागों के प्रतिनिधियों की बैठक नई दिल्ली में हुई थी।

(ख) क्या उक्त बैठक में मुख्य निदेशक (सड़क परिवहन) ने कहा था कि मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा प्रस्तावित कुछ सड़कें राष्ट्रीय राजपथ घोषित किये जाने योग्य हैं, और

(ग) क्या इन सड़कों को अभी तक राष्ट्रीय राजपथ घोषित नहीं किया गया है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (ग) सम्भवतया सदस्य महोदय का आशय संयुक्त योजना बोर्ड की परिवहन और संचार समिति की विशेष बैठक से है जिसे योजना आयोग ने दक्षिण पूर्वी साधन क्षेत्र के लिए जिसमें बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल मध्यप्रदेश और उड़ीसा के भाग शामिल है के लिये एक क्षेत्रीय योजना बनाने के लिए गठित की गई थी। यह बैठक दिल्ली में 29 तथा 30 जनवरी 1971 को हुई थी जिसमें बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश उड़ीसा तथा उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों और भारत सरकार के सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों तथा विभागों के प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया था। उस बैठक में कई विषयों पर चर्चा की गई थी जिनमें नये राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के लिए प्रस्ताव का विषय भी शामिल था।

2. इस बैठक में, इन चार राज्यों में कई नई सड़के राष्ट्रीय राज्य मार्ग पद्धति में

शामिल करने के लिए प्रस्तावित की गई थी। राष्ट्रीय राज मार्ग पद्धति में शामिल करने के लिए इन सड़कों की उपयोगिता पर टिप्पणी करते हुए, महानिदेशक, (सड़क विकास) ने यह बताया था कि जिन सड़कों को राष्ट्रीय राज मार्ग घोषित करने के लिए प्रस्तावित किया गया था उनमें से केवल कुछ ही सड़के इस योग्य है कि उनके राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पद्धति मे शामिल करने के लिए विचार किया जा सकता है। उन्हीं को इसी प्रकार की देश के अन्य राज्यों की इसी प्रकार की सड़कों के साथ साथ जांच की जाती है। किसी एक विशेष सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करता कई बातो पर निर्भर करता है जैसे विभिन्न प्रस्तावो की परस्पर प्राथमिक वित्तीय साधनों की पाबन्दियां आदि। जिन सड़को की उपयुक्तता के बारे में महानिदेशक (सड़क विकास) ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किए थे उनको चौथी योजना के दौरान राष्ट्रीय राज मार्ग पद्धति में अन्तिम रूप से शामिल नही किया जा सकता जिसका कारण वित्तीय कठिनाइयां और सभी राज्यो कीलगभग 32,000 कि मी प्रस्तावित सड़कों मे से कुछ सड़को को अधिकतर उपयुक्तता।

Curbs on Free Trade in Wild Life tand its bye-products

*364. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to put curbs on the free trading in wild life and its bye-products, and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, but only in the case of wild life specified in Schedules I to IV of the Wild life (Protection) Act, 1972.

(b) For the preservation of wildlife.

Demarcation of Milk shed area of Delhi Milk Scheme

*368. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in regard to the demarcation of milk-shed areas amongst the existing milk products factories and the Delhi Milk Scheme as was recommended by the Public Accounts Committee in its Fifty-seventh Report.

(b) the presently demarcated areas for DMS collection;

(c) whether the DMS have asked for any additional areas; and

(d) the additional areas already allotted or being considered for allotment and findings of studies made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The Public Accounts Committee has not recommended the demarcation of the milk shed areas. While accepting the recommendations of the Committee to step up procurement of milk by the Delhi Milk Scheme, one of the measures adopted is to demarcate milk shed areas among the milk products factories in the milk shed area of Delhi Milk Scheme. This is being pursued with the State Governments concerned and the Ministry of Industrial Development which is the licencing authority.

(b) The demarcated areas for D.M.S. Collection in consonance with the Operation Flood Programme are:—

(i) Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshaher in Uttar Pradesh.

(ii) Gurgaon, Karnal and Rohtak in Haryana.

(iii) Ferozepur, Jullundur, Bhatinda, Ludhiana and Gurdaspur in Punjab.

(iv) Alwar and Bikaner in Rajasthan.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

नागरी प्रचारिणी के पुस्तकालय के विकास सम्बन्धी योजना

*370. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा:** क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि –:

(क) नागरी प्रचारणी के पुस्तकालय का राष्ट्रीय हिन्दी पुस्तकालय के रूप में विकास करने सम्बन्धी योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है, और

(ख) क्या इस योजना को सफल बनाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या ठोस कदम उठाए हैं और इस बारे में इस वर्ष किए गए काम का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव): (क) और (ख). पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा, वाराणसी के पुस्तकालय के विकास में सहायता देने का एक प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है। एक अस्थाई योजना के अन्तर्गत जिसे कार्यान्वित करने से पूर्व नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा की सहमत आवश्यक होगी, पुस्तकालय के लिए स्थान का विस्तार, सदर्भ तथा वाचनालय की सुविधा के विस्तार की व्यवस्था की गई है। सरकार द्वारा अन्तिम निर्णय लिए जाने के पश्चात्, पुस्तकों की प्राप्ति, वर्गीकरण तथा सूचियां तैयार करने, सूचियों के प्रकाशन, पांडुलिपियो के संरक्षण, दुर्लभ सामग्री की माइक्रोफिल्म बनाने आदि के लिए भी धन दिया जाएगा। इस योजना को शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय की पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रस्तावों में शामिल कर लिया गया है। इन प्रस्तावों पर योजना आयोग द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है। साधनों की कमी के कारण पुस्तकालय को चालू पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान पर्याप्त आर्थिक सहायता देना सम्भव नहीं हुआ है।

फैजाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश में खाद के मामले में गबन

*371. **श्री आर० वी० बड़े :**
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ·

(क) क्या फैजाबाद उत्तर प्रदेश में खाद में 90 लाख रुपये के गबन का मामला प्रकाश मे आया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका उत्तरदायित्व किस पर है और दोषी व्यक्तियो के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि राज्य सरकार के फजाबाद स्थित क्षेत्रीय सुरक्षित गोदाम में उर्वरकों के गबन के सन्देह के एक मामले की सूचना मिली थी। तथापि, 32,26,883.74 रुपये की राशि का कथित गबन हुआ है न कि 90 लाख रुपये का जैसाकि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है। राज्य सरकार ने आगे बताया है कि सम्बन्धित दस्तावेजों की विस्तृत छानबीन के फलस्वरुप 28,75,912.47 रुपये के हिसाब-किताब का समाधान कर लिया गया है। शेष राशि के सम्बन्ध में जांच चल रही है।

(ख) क्षेत्रीय सुरक्षित गोदाम फैजाबाद का प्रभारी निलंबित कर दिया गया है और उसके विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्यवाही शुरू की जा चुकी है पुलिस में शिकायत दर्ज होने के बाद उसे गिर-

पसार भी कर लिया गया है। राज्य सरकार ने विस्तृत जांच के लिए यह मामला कृषि विभाग के विशेष पुलिस जांच सैल (अपराध जांच विभाग) को दे दिया है। इसके अलावा फैजाबाद के तीन भूतपूर्व कृषि उप-निदेशकों को भी अभियोग पत्र दिये जा रहे हैं।

Scheme to provide special concessions to dairy in Backward Areas

*372. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government have or intend to have in operation any scheme to provide special concession facilities to the Dairy projects in the backward areas and if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): Areas for dairy schemes are selected on the basis of the milk requirements of the urban consumers and the potential of the areas. Generally, these schemes are not specially directed towards backward areas, but the individual States do give weightage an.' priority for development of dairy in the less developed areas.

Need to strengthen Green Revolution

*373 SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state·

(a) whether the need to strengthen the Green revolution has been examined; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE)· (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Greater attention has been paid to evolve varieties which are resistant to pest and diseases, have better grain quality to suit consumers' preferences and are adaptable to rainfed cultivation and fit in prevailing cropping patterns in different agro-climatic conditions in the Country. Necessary steps have been taken for seed multiplication and distribution of new varieties.

2. To bridge the gap between research, extension and farmers, a Mini-kit Programme of rice has been taken up from 1971, as a Central Sector Scheme. Under this programme, large scale testing of the newly released and pre-released varieties is done at the farmers' fields and district farms. The extension workers, in cooperation with the farmers, gain acquiantan-- ... the new varieties and the results of these traials help to make a proper choice of varieties suitable for different agro-climatic conditions.

3. Soil and water management techniques are also being given special attention particularly in the case of rice.

4. In addition to the above measures, a high priority is proposed for Command Area Development with a view to increasing intensity of cropping and productivity of crops by optimising use of irrigation water.

घाघरा नदी में पटना से अयोध्या तक जल पर्यवहन के लिए सर्वेक्षण

*374. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि।

(क) घाघरा नदी में पटना से अयोध्या तक जल परिवहन सेवा आरम्भ करने के लिए सर्वेक्षण कब से हो रहा है तथा वह कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा; और

(ख) इस सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर घाघरा नदी में निश्चित रूप से किस तारीख तक जल परिवहन सेवा आरम्भ हो जायेगी ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से सितम्बर, 1972 मे अनुरोध किया गया था कि वे चपरा और घोरीघाट के बीच घाघरा नदी पर नदी सेवा चलाने की योजना की तैयारी के लिए विस्तृत जल और यातायात सर्वेक्षण करे। सितम्बर, 1972 मे ही विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिये राज्य सरकार को आवश्यक सहायता और मार्गदर्शन देने का भी प्रस्ताव किया गया था। जल परिवहन सेवा के प्रश्न पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा सर्वेक्षण के परिणाम उपलब्ध किये जाने के बाद ही विचार किया जायेगा। इस समय यह बताना संभव नही है कि घाघरा नदी मे परिवहन सवा कब तक चालू की जा सकेगी।

Evaluation of effectiveness of the Research activities funded through I.C.M.R.

*375 SHRI P NARASIMHA REDDY. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have evaluated the effectiveness of the Research activities funded through the Indian Council of Medical Research, and

(b) if so, the nature and utility of these and the amount incurred on them enquiry-wise during 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R K. KHADILKAR) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Shipyards to be set up during next three years

*376 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) the names and number of additional Shipyards which are likely to be set up in the country during the next three years;

(b) the broad outlines thereof, and

(c) the funds allocated by Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR). (a) to (c). Various maritime State Governments have sent proposals for establishment of new shipyards in their States. A techno-Economic Working Group has been set up to evaluate sites proposed by the State Governments

Proposals for the establishment of new shipyards and funds to be allocated have also been forwarded to the Planning Commission and are presently under consideration A final decision regarding establishment of new shipyards will be taken after the contents of the Fifth Plan are known and their location decided in the light of the recommendations of the Techno-Economic Group and the Working Group on the establishment of shipyard at Haldia

Criticism in Press against International Mountaineers Meet

*377 SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA
DR LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA

Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry's attention has been drawn to the criticism in the West Bengal Press of the International Mountaineers Meet held at Darjeeling recently,

(b) the programmes in which Indian delegates participated and whether there were any programmes in which Indian delegates were not allowed to participate, and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Government's attention has been drawn to a leaderette appearing in *Anand Bazar Patrika* of May 19, 1973.

(b) According to the information Grade to such primary teachers who furnished by the Indian Mountaineering Foundation, who organised the Meet, the programme for the Meet comprised seminars/conferences, film shows, speeches, questions and answers Indian delegates to the Meet participated in all these events and also read papers on various aspects of mountaineering.

(c) Does not arise.

Decisions taken at India-Pakistan-U.K. Continental Conference

*378 SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India, Pakistan and U.K. Continental Shipping Delegations discussed the proposal of freight increase with the All India Shippers Council; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the proposal and what is the outcome of the discussions?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The original proposal of the India-U.K. Conference was for a general increase of 22.8 per cent in freight rates from India to U.K./Continental ports. They had given detailed accounts of their expenditure and earnings for the year ending 30th September 1971 and for the period of 16 months ending 31st January 1973. The All India Shippers' Council vigorously protested against such increase in freight rates. After detailed discussion, the Conference has now announced a general freight increase of 12.5 per cent from India to U.K./Continental ports and an increase of 7.5 per cent in the reverse direction, both of which will be effective from 1-10-1973. They have also agreed to give concessional treatment to sensitive commodities, for which the Conference have requested the All India Shippers' Council to furnish a list.

Taking over of Konkan Passenger Services owned by Chowgules

379. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to take over the Konkan Passengers Services owned and operated by Chowgules?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): The question of efficient and economical operation of the Konkan Coastal Passenger Shipping Services is receiving the attention of the Government.

Sen Committee report on salary structure of College and University teachers

*380 SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sen Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the salary structure of College and University teachers has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the important recommendations and observations made by the Sen Committee in regard to the salary structure of the College and University teachers; and

(c) reaction of the Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The recommendations of the University Grants Commission on the report of the Sen Committee in regard to the scales of pay of teachers in the universities and colleges, are being examined by the Government.

Discrepancy in Number of Permanent Primary Teachers and Permanent Posts

3572. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state·

(a) whether the primary school teachers of Delhi Municipal Corporation are confirmed after 2-3 years of their appointment, whereas the strength of permanent posts of these teachers is reviewed only after five years by the Corporation resulting in the discrepancy in the actual number of permanent primary teachers and the number of permanent posts; and

(b) if so, the number of permanent primary teachers and the number of permanent posts as on 5th September, 1971 and 5th September, 1972 respectively?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The primary school teachers of Municipal Corporation are confirmed after 2 or 3 years of service provided there is nothing against them and a permanent post is available. The Corporation has also passed a resolution that posts created during the IVth Plan period will be declared as permanent if they are three years old. The review is made after five years.

(b) The strength of permanent posts as on 5th September, 1971 as well as on 5th September, 1972 is 10,015 and the total number of teachers confirmed against them is 9,719.

Selection Grade to Permanent Primary Teachers of Municipal Corporation of Delhi

3573. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Selection Grade has been given by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to 15 per cent of the permanent primary teachers or against 15 per cent of the permanent posts as on 5th September, 1971;

(b) whether no review of the lists of permanent primary teachers has been made after 5th September, 1971 for the purpose of giving Selection Grade to such primary teachers who might have become eligible after 5th September, 1971 being covered by 15 per cent of the permanent posts; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to review the list of teachers eligible for Selection Grade after 5th September, 1971?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Selection grade has been given by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi against 15 per cent of the permanent posts as on 5-9-1971.

(b) and (c). Necessary steps are being taken by the Corporation to review the list of teachers eligible for selection grade after 5-9-1971.

Breach in Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 by staff of Delhi Milk Scheme

3574. SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7112 on the 16th April, 1973 regarding the application of Central

Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 to employees of Delhi Milk Scheme and state:

(a) The particulars of cases of breach of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 and other Central Services Rules and Regulations relating to Class III staff and those since promoted from Class III to Class II—the rules breached and also the designation of the staff concerned in respect of which action had been taken or is proposed to be taken during the year 1972-73; and

(b) the outcome of the disciplinary proceedings initiated against these officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha shortly.

Issue of licences for setting up Vanaspati Ghee/Oil manufacturing units in Delhi

3575. SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to issue licences for the setting up of vanaspati ghee/oil manufacturing units with a capacity of 100 tons and above in the private sector in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the stage at which it stands; and

(c) the names of parties who have already applied and the action taken on their applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Selection for Austrian Government Scholarships

3576. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether candidates for Austrian Government Scholarships, 1973-74 have been selected without holding interviews;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the procedure and criteria followed for selection of the candidates;

(c) what are the names and qualifications of the candidates selected; and

(d) whether any steps have been taken to ensure that a uniform procedure for a selection under the various foreign scholarships schemes is followed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Candidates have been selected for the Austrian Government Scholarships, 1973-74 by the Selection Committee appointed for the purpose on the basis of scrutiny of the application forms submitted by candidates. Normally shortlisted candidates would have been called for a further interview, but owing to shortage of time selections had to be made this year through scrutiny of application forms, as otherwise the scholarship offers would have lapsed.

(c) Statement attached.

(d) A uniform procedure has been evolved for the award of scholarships offered from abroad. The offers are advertised and candidates are invited to submit applications, which are scrutinised by a specially appointed Selection Committee. Selected candidates are invited for an interview, whereafter the decisions of the Selection Committee are finalised. In case

of scholarship offers of a highly specialized nature applications are invited from the institutions particularly concerned with the subject.

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Name of candidates	Qualifications	Subject
	Mineral Prospection, Exploration and Mining		
1	Shri V. K. Bordia	B.Sc. Engg. (Mining)	Mining and Exploration.
2	Shri V. N. Pandey	B. Engg. (Mining)	Do.
3	Shri P. S. Murty	M.Sc. (Geology)	Geology
4	Shri S. S. Rattan	M. Sc. (Geology)	Do.
5	Shri Raj Narain Singh	M.Sc. (Geophysics)	Do.
6	Shri P. V. Vishwanath	M.Sc. (Geology)	Do.
	Medicine And Surgery		
7	Dr. K. K. Agarwal	M.S. (E.N.T.)	Laryngology and Otology
8	Dr. S. K. Mittal	M.D. (General Medicine)	Neurology
9	Dr. R. S. S. Kothari	M.S. (Opthalmology)	Opthalmic Medicine and Surgery
10	Dr. V. N. Singh	M.D. (Opthalmology) M.A.M.S. (-do-)	Opthalmology
11	Dr. (Km.) K. Karve	M.D. (Pediatrics)	Pediatrics
12	Dr. S. Govindarajan	M.D. (Radio-Diagnosis)	Radiology
13	Dr. Puran Prakash	M.S. (Gen. Surgery)	Surgery
	Hotel Management and Tourism		
14	Shri P. O. Cherian	Diploma in specialised Hotel management. Working in Plaza Hotel, Bombay. Experience above 2 years.	Hotel management.
15	Sri Arvind Sagar	Diploma in Hotel management. Working in Hotel Oberoi Intercontinental. Experience above 2 years.	Do.
16	Shri N. K. Piplani	Diploma in Hotel management, Catering and Nutrition. Working in Hotel Ashoka, Bangalore. Experience about 2 years.	Do.

Serial No.	Name of candidates	Qualifications	Subject
17	Sri P. K. Mukherjee	Diploma in Hotel Management Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition. Working in Food Catering Institute, Lucknow. Experience about 6 years.	Hotel Management.
18	Sri M. B Patel	Diploma in Hotel Management and Catering Technology. Working in Indian Hotels Co. Ltd. Experience about 2 years.	Do.
19	Km. S. R. Batliwala	Diploma in Hotel Management and Catering Technology. Post Diploma Course in Hotel-management. Working in Taj Mahal Hotel. Experience above 2 years.	Do.
20	Sir V. Albuquerque	Diploma in Hotel Management and Catering Technology. Diploma in Specialised Hotel Management. Certificate in Restaurant and Counter Service. Craftman course in Hotel Reception and Book Keeping. Working in SUN-N-SAND Hotel. Experience above 2 years.	Do.
	Tourism		
21	Sri D. Bhargava	M. Sc. Working in India Tourist Development Corporation Unit, Ashoka Hotel. Experience 3 years.	Tourism

Institutions visited by Committee for Status of Women

3577. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) names of the institutions the Committee on the Status of Women in India has visited since its inception;

(b) whether it has also visited Girh Kalyan Kendra which is being managed by the Cabinet Secretariat; and

(c) if so, the result of the findings by the Committee in respect of the women workers and crafts teachers, in Girh Kalyan Kendra, New Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) A statement showing the names of the institutions visited by the Committee on the Status of Women in India is enclosed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Names of the Institutions visited by the Committee on the Status of Women in India.

1. Mahila Ashram, Karnal, Haryana.

2. Industrial School, Karnal, Haryana.

3 Kasturba Balwadi Centre, Mandi, Himachal Pradesh.

4. Ashram School, Bastar, M. P.

5 Welfare Centre for Families of Policemen, Bhopal, M.P.

6 Nari Niketan, Bombay, Maharashtra.

7. Tambaram Services Home, Madras, Tamil Nadu.

8. Guild Service Complex for Destitute Women and Children, Madras, Tamil Nadu.

9. Nirmala Niketan, Bombay Maharashtra.

10. State Home for Destitute Women Mashobra, H.P.

11. Bal Ashram, Mashobra, H.P.

12. Mandi Higher Secondary School, H.P.

13. Shiksha Mandir Worli, Bombay, Maharashtra.

14. Maharashtra Sehakara Udyog, Bombay, Maharashtra.

15. Harijan Sewak Sangh, Delhi.

16. Saraswati Sakhi Sangham, Darya Ganj, Delhi.

17. Shri Mahila Griha Udyogni, Bombay (Maharashtra).

18. Dadar Bhagini Samaj, Bombay (Maharashtra).

19. Industrial Cooperative Society, Bangalore (ancillary unit of I.T.I. sponsored by C.S.W.B.) Mysore.

20 Kanya Pathsala, Jawan, Aligarh Distt, U.P.

21. Junior High School for Boys, Jawan, U.P

22. Village Primary Schools for Tribals between Chitrakoot and Jagdalpur, M.P.

23. Burjees School, Bilaspur, M.P.

24. Girls Higher Secondary School, Rewa, M.P.

25. Higher Secondary School or Girls, Hoshangabad, M.P.

26. Convent Higher Secondary School, Itarsi, M.P.

27. Department of Adult Education (Extension), University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

फसल उत्पादन लागत के आधार पर वसूली मूल्य नियत करने की मांग

3578. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को भारत किसान यूनियन तथा अन्य किसान संगठनो से इस आशय की माग प्राप्त हुई है कि फसल की उत्पादन लागत के आधार पर सरकारी मूल्य निर्धारित किया जाये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इसको कहां तक स्वीकार किया है ; और

(ग) यदि नही, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) इस सम्बन्ध मे अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ख) और (ग). उत्पादन लागत और अन्य सगत तथ्यो पर विचार कर, 1973-74 के लिए खरीफ के अनाजो के साहाय्य मूल्य 1972-73 के लिए निर्धारित मूल्य स्तर से बहुत अधिक निर्धारित किए गए हैं।

मेरठ, उत्तर प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकार के गोदाम में यूरिया का जमा भंडार

3579. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मेरठ, उत्तर प्रदेश मे केन्द्रीय सरकार के एक गोदाम मे लगभग 8,000 टन यूरिया बकार पडा है जबकि किसान खाद के लिए परेशानी मे है ;

(ख) क्या चोर बाजारी में 48 रुपये मूल्य की खाद की बोरी 70 रुपये मे उपलब्ध है ;

(ग) इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) किसानों को खाद उचित दर पर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जी नही। प्रश्न मे वह तारीख नही बताई गई है जिस तारीख से उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य भाडागार निगम के मेरठ केन्द्र मे कथित 8,000 मीटरी टन पूल यूरिया पडा हुआ है तथापि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य भाडागार निगम से प्राप्त साप्ताहिक स्टाक की स्थिति के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य भाडागार निगम के मेरठ केन्द्र मे हाल मे अर्थात् 1 जून, 1973 के बाद पूल यूरिया की जो अधिकतम मात्रा पडी हुई है वह 14 जुलाई, 1973 को 5,459 350 टन थी। यह सारा उर्वरक उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को पहले ही अलाट किया जा चुका है और इसे वहा से उठा कर भेजा जा रहा है। 16-6-1973 को उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य भाडागार निगम के मेरठ केन्द्र मे केवल 2705 मीटरी टन पूल यूरिया बाकी बचा था।

(ख) राज्य मे चोर बाजारी की कुछ सूचनायें मिली हैं, किन्तु इन मामलो मे किसानो से लिये जाने वाले वास्तविक मूल्यो के बारे मे कोई खास सूचना नही है।

(ग) अप्रैल, 1973 मे अब तक धाधलियो के लिये मेरठ जिले के 21 विक्रेताओ के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है। इनमे से 6 विक्रेताओ के पजीकरण प्रमाण पत्र रद्द कर दिए गए है, 3 विक्रेताओ के विरुद्ध मामलो की पुलिस जाच कर रही है और 12 विक्रेताओ को अभियोग—पत्र दिए गए है।

(घ) भारत मे उपयोग मे लाये जाने वाले उर्वरको की कुल मात्रा का लगभग आधा भाग आयातित उर्वरको का होता है।

आयातित और देशी—दोनों प्रकार के सल्फेट आफ अमोनियम, यूरिया तथा केल्शियम अमोनियम नाईट्रेट के खुदरा मूल्य जो भारत में बेचे जाने वाले उर्वरको का लगभग 60 प्रतिशत है, सांविधिक खुदरा मूल्य निर्धारण के जरिये बनाये रखे जाते है। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सप्लाई किए गए अन्य उर्वरको के मामले मे राज्यो को अधिकतम खुदरा मूल्यो के बारे मे सलाह दी जाती है। आयातित उर्वरक राज्य सरकारो के माध्यम से भेजे जाते है जो इनके वितरण की व्यवस्था करती हैं। पोटास जिसका पूर्णत. आयात किया जाता है भारत मे उर्वरको के उपयोग का 12 प्रतिशत होता है और इसका खुदरा मूल्य का भारत सरकार द्वारा नियमन किया जाता है। सुपरफास्फेट का मूल्य भी जो कि देश मे उपयोग मे लाए जाने वाले कुल पोषक तत्वो का 8 प्रतिशत होता है, भारत सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृति एक फार्मूले के अनुसार भारतीय उर्वरक संघ द्वारा कारखाने के स्तर पर नियन्त्रित किया जाता है। इस फार्मूले के अन्तर्गत प्रमुख कच्चे माल अर्थात् राक फास्फेट और सल्फर के मूल्यो मे उतार-चढाव के साथ—साथ इसके मूल्यो मे वृद्धि करने और कमी के लिए विवश करने की अनुमति होती है।

यद्यपि अन्य उर्वरको के मूल्य (देश मे प्रयुक्त खाद का लगभग 20 प्रतिशत) प्रत्यक्ष रूप से नियन्त्रित / नियमित नही किए जाते किन्तु विशेषकर डी०ए०पी० और एन० पी०के० सप्लाई के बारे में केन्द्रीय पूल की सप्लाई की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होने के कारण देशी उत्पादको को एक मूल्य स्तर बनाए रखना पडता है जो केवल उनकी उत्पादन लागत के अनुरूप ही होता है।

इस प्रकार देश मे मूल्य स्थिति आयातित उर्वरक जारी करने के मूल्यो मे प्रभावित होती है। इन मूल्यो मे गत पाच वर्षों के दौरान कोई खास वृद्धि नही हुई है सिवाय उनके जिन पर कुछ केन्द्रीय शुल्क लगाना आवश्यक हो गया था। भ्रष्टाचार और अनियमितताओं रोकने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम और उर्वरक नियंत्रण आदेश के अन्तर्गत जाच करने, स्टाक जब्त करने और उन तीन अति महत्वपूर्ण उर्वरकों में चोर बाजारी करने वालों को दंड देने के लिये पर्याप्त अधिकार दिए गए हैं, जिनके मूल्य नियन्त्रित है। हाल में ही भारत सरकार ने यह भी घोषणा की है कि आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत किए गए अपराधों के लिए संक्षिप्त मुकदमें चलाकर सजा दी जा सकती है। इससे अपराधी को शीघ्र सजा दी जा सकती है और इस प्रकार सामान्य मुकदमो की विलम्बकारी प्रक्रिया से बचा जा सकता है।

Central aid to Kerala for Setting up Collective Farm in Kerala

3580. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has sought the assistance of the Central Government for setting up State owned or collective agricultural farms in that State; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) The Government of Kerala have not sought any special assistance from the Central Government for the establishment of any collective farm or State owned farm.

(b) Does not arise.

Forest cleared in little Andamans for settlement of Nicobar Island and Revenue derived therefrom

3581. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have cleared 6,000 acres of forest in the Little Andaman for the settlement of Nicobar inhabitants; and

(b) if so, the total quantity of timber collected and total amount secured out of it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is called for from Andamans Administration and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Non-availability of Cargo facilities at Cochin Port

3582. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is an acute congestion of goods at the Cochin Port due to the non-availability of cargo facilities to exporters resulting in considerable shortfall of exports from that port; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this acute shortfall of cargo facilities and the steps taken by the Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). During June, 1973, there were two strikes at Cochin Port, one by the Steamer Supervisors/Stevedore Foremen and the other by Dock Labour, which resulted in delay in shipment of export cargo and congestion in the Port. Almost all the accumulated cargo has since been cleared and there is no congestion in the Port now for want of cargo handling facilities.

National Seminar on Agro-Services

3583. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National seminar on agro-services was held in the month of May, 1973 in New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether it was decided to have package services for farmers;

(c) if so, whether Government had accepted this suggestion, and

(d) the other suggestion made by the seminar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Seminar had recommended that besides custom hiring work with farm machinery, the agro service centre should serve as a retailer for sale of inputs like fertilizers, spare parts, pesticides, fuel and lubricants, seeds, etc.

(c) The recommendations of the seminar are under examination.

(d) A statement showing other important suggestions made by the Seminar is laid on the Table of the House?

Statement

Summary of other recommendations of the Seminar on Agro-Service held on 18th and 19th May, 1973;

1 As a promotional measure, entrepreneurs may be exempted from the payment of sales-tax and income tax for the first five years.

2 State Agro-Ind. Corporation should undertake survey and evaluation of the performance of Agro Service Centres.

3. The Cooperative Agro Service Centres Scheme in Tamil Nadu and Orissa should be studied in depth.

4. The criteria of selection should lay emphasis on personality, rural and mechanical aptitude, agricultural

background and rural adaptability of the prospective entrepreneur.

5. Facilities with regards to equipment, teaching aids, staff, recurring expenditure of the existing training facilities and future guidance should be augmented. The training schedule should be supplemented with the training on business management, rural psychology and education extension should be selected to meet the requirements of entrepreneurs.

6. The present limit of Rs. 2.5 lakhs loan to an Agro Service Centre by the Banks for the purposes of subsidy on interest may be reviewed to bring it at par with the credit limit of Rs. 7·5 lakhs applicable to small scale industries.

7 The period for the commencement of repayment of loan may be extended from 6 months to one year to two years from the date of the loan and the period of full repayment extended from five years to seven years by all banks.

8. The bank should be liberal in respect of margin, guarantors and other securities to be obtained from the entrepreneurs and wherever necessary, these may be dispensed with.

9. An Agro Service Centre should be provided with at least two tractors and priority allomtent of Indian made tractors should also be considered for Agro Service Centres.

10. The reduction in import duty on imported tractors should be considered by the Government.

11. A uniform policy in all the States towards charging of road tax, sales tax, etc., be framed.

12. The Agro Service Centre should be recognised as retailer for the sale of inputs like fertilizer, spare parts, pesticides fuel and lubricants, seeds, etc.

Utilisation of Assistance given by UNICEF

3584. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 30 Nation Executive Board of the United Nations International Children Emergency Fund in May, 1973 approved fresh assistance of dollars 4.2 million for the last year of the Fourth Plan for a range of services for Indian children;

(b) if so, whether the amount has been forwarded to the Indian Government; and

(c) to what extent the Indian Government have utilised the amount?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) This assistance is being utilised in accordance with the detailed plans of operation. It is expected to be fully utilised in 1973-74.

Steps to improve forest wealth of Gujarat

3585. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the forest wealth of the Gujarat State is in a very poor stage;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) whether the State Government has requested the services of the experts to look into the causes of the poor State of affairs in the forest wealth of the State; and

(d) if so, what kind of assistance Centre is considering to give to improve the forest wealth of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Good forest areas have been lost on account of irrigation projects for submergence as well as for rehabilitation of affected persons. Other contributory factors are: unauthorised cultivation on account of accute land hunger and illicit cutting of trees by Persons residing in and around forests due to the meagre forest area in the State.

(c) The State Govt. has not requested the Centre for the services of experts to look into the causes of the poor state of affairs in the forest wealth of the State.

(d) Does not arise.

Acceptance of figures of operational costs presented by delegation of India U.K. continental conference

3586. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR. Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Shippers have declined to accept the figures of operational costs, presented by the delegation of the India-U.K. Continental Conference, with All India Shippers Council; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The All India Shippers Council did not accept the figures of operational costs provided by the Conference because of the following reasons:

(1) They felt that estimation of costs are revenues should be based on the round voyage of vessels and not on single one-way voyage.

(2) The replacement allowance sought by the Conference at current value of their assets should not be allowed. Depreciation only at book value should be allowed.

(3) Capital allowance claimed at 12 1/2 per cent of the written down book value of the ships also should be allowed only for owned capital and not for borrowed capital for which the actual interest paid should be the determining factor.

(4) The currency adjustment factor of 11.11 per cent should be based on the actual increase in costs which is expected to be lower due to the realignment of currencies.

(5) The Suez Surcharge should be reduced from 13.5 per cent to 11.5 per cent

After consideration of all the points raised by the Shippers in this region i.e., India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh, the Conference at its meeting on the 30th July, 1973 at London formally announced at 12.5 per cent general increase in the India-UK/Continent Trade, the Currency adjustment factor being retained at 11.11 per cent.

Under Ground Water in Mysore

3587 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land in Mysore for which even underground water is not available for irrigation purposes; and

(b) whether Government propose to take steps to provide irrigation facilities for that area of land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The area of land in Mysore for which under-

ground water is not available for irrigation purposes would be known only after ground water surveys have been completed by that state.

(b) The Government of Mysore which is responsible for the development of State water resources is taking steps to provide irrigation facilities to the maximum possible extent, subject to the availability of water and other constraints such as finance etc.

Transfer of share/enrolment of new Member of Cooperative House Building Society

3588. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any legal bar to the transfer of shares of a Co-operative House Building Society or to the enrolment of new members in place of those who leave the Co-operative House Building Society by surrender of their shares; and

(b) if so, the main implications in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The question whether there is any legal bar to the transfer of shares of a Cooperative House Building Society or to the enrolment of new members in place of those who leave the Cooperative House Building Society by surrender of their shares, will depend on the provisions of the respective Cooperative Societies Acts and Rules in various States, as also the provisions in the bye-laws of individual cooperative house building societes in each State.

Expenditure on Aralam Farm, Kerala

3589. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total planned expenditure on the Aralam Agricultural farm in Kerala; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) It was tentatively estimated that the setting up of the Central State Farm at Aralam, Kerala, would require an investment of Rs. 4.79 crores, including the cost of acquisition of 12,000 acres of land estimated at Rs. 30 lakhs. This investment on the Farm was to have been spread over a period of five years.

(b) The total expenditure both capital and revenue during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 (Provisional) is Rs. 70.69 lakhs, including an expenditure of Rs. 18.42 lakhs incurred on the acquisition of 7408 acres of land so far.

News item in the 'Navbhatrat Times' Re: Foreign Material found in cold drink

3590. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently some foreign material has been found in a bottle of cold drink as reported in the *Navbharat Times* dated the 26th Juiy 1973;

(b) the name of the Bottling Company concerned;

(c) whether in the past also this Company has been fined and if so, the particulars thereof; and

(d) the strict steps proposed to be taken to ensure that such foreign material is not found in future and that strict sanitary conditions are observed in the Bottling factory?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) Delhi Bottling Company (Pvt.) Ltd., Najafgarh.

(c) Yes, The company was fined Rs. 2000/- on the 22nd June, 1973.

(d) The Bottling company has been instructed to improve its hygenic conditions. Further inspections will also be carried out. Prosecution in the present case has been launched against the Firm.

Scheme for Unemployed Doctors for Rural Areas

3591 SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:
SHRI C. K. JAFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to send unemployed doctors to the rural areas; and

(b) if so, the progress, State-wise regarding the implementation of the Scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). With a view to providing medical and health care facilities to the people in rural areas by mobilisation and deployment of qualified medical practitioners from different systems of medicine, it is proposed to introduce a pilot health scheme for rural areas as an experimental measures in 30 sub-centres of Primary Health Centres on random basis.

Reorganisation of Jawaharlal Nehru University

3592. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to institute a Commission for the reorganisation of the Jawaharlal Nehru University; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Sale of Properties Belonging to D.D.A. under occupation of Refugees from West Pakistan in Delhi

3593 SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to sell land/property belonging to D.D.A. in S b[illegible] Mandi and Paharganj in Delhi under occupation of refugees from West Pakistan for the last 20/25 years to the occupants on lease basis so that they may construct houses according to their need;

(b) if so. when the final decision is lkely to be taken; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Primary Education in Calcutta

3594. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the steps the Central Government have taken to achieve rapid improvement in the position in regard to the Primary

Education in Calcutta, the sad plight of which was pointed out in J.P. Naik's Report of 1965?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): Primary Education is mainly the responsibility of State Governments. This position not-withstanding, the Ministry of Education sanctioned, under the scheme for providing employment to the educated unemployed and expansion of elementary education, grants amounting to Rs. 17,30,500 during 1971-72 and Rs. 84,03,000 during 1972-73 to the Government of West Bengal. The physical targets of the scheme were as follows:—

	1971-72	1972-73
(i) No. of primary school teachers	4,100	4,000
(ii) No. of Inspectors of school	32	32
(iii) No. of work experience teachers	124	124
(iv) No. of children supplied free text-books and stationery	1,20,510	1,20,510
(v) No. of children supplied mid-day meals	1,20,510	1,20,510
(vi) No. of class rooms sanctioned	670	670

These programmes will also be continued under the Scheme during 1973-74. In addition, under 'The Half-a-Million Jobs Programme' administered by the Planning Commission, 3,680 teachers had been sanctioned to West Bengal for 1973-74.

Holding of Majority Shares in Indian Potash Limited by Public Sector Undertakings/Co-operative Societies

3595. SHRI LUTFUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether public sector undertakings and Co-operative societies combinedly hold majority shares in Indian Potash Limited;

(b) whether Government propose to make Indian Potash Limited a government company subject to audit by Auditor General of India; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No such proposal is presently under consideration.

Plan sent by Rajasthan for improving Economic Condition of Desert Districts in Rajasthan

3596. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan have sent a detailed project development plan to the Central Government to improve the economic conditions of the desert districts in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the names of those Districts and the amount of assistance proposed to be given by the Central Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, under the Drought Prone Areas Programme which covers 10 districts—Banswara, Barmer, Bikaner, Churu, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jodhpur, Nagaur and Pali—in Rajasthan, schemes have been sanctioned on the basis of the project reports prepared by State Govt. and an assistance of nearly Rs 13.31 crores will be made available for the period 1970-71 to 1973-74. Under the Desert Development Programme, which covers the Barmer and Jaisalmer districts, schemes with an estimated cost of Rs. 117.25 lakhs

have been sanctioned. The State Government have also formulated integrated development plans for the Barmer and Jodhpur districts under the Drought Prone Areas Programme.

Criminal case against Executive Director, National Agro-Industrial Corporation, Delhi

3597. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (Crime) Ambala Division, is investigating a criminal case against Executive Director, National Agro-Industrial Corporation, 32, Basti Harphool Singh, Delhi and President, All India Rural Youth Congress; and

(b) if so, the nature of crime, relevant sections of I.P.C. and result of investigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The case is still under investigation.

Loans advanced to Agriculturists of U.P. for purchase of Fertiliser and Tractors

3598 SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans advanced to the agriculturists in Uttar Pradesh by the Department of Agriculture for the purchase of implements like tractors and fertilisers which have fallen due but have not been paid by the loanees in the State;

(b) the amount of loan granted by way of taccavi at the time of distress and yet to be realised; and

(c) the amount of outstanding taxes of large holdings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from U.P. State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Working of the Orissa Commercial Transport Corporation

3599. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 16th July, 1973 under the caption "Down the sorry trail of ore trailers"; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Orissa Commercial Transport Corporation is under the control of the Government of Orissa. The information required is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the Sabha, as soon as it is received.

Good Results achieved by Cotton Research Projects

3600. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cotton research projects have yielded good results;

(b) if so, whether encouraging results in cotton production have been achieved in 18 centres run in 10 States by the Cotton Development and Research Association; and

(c) what was the additional production of cotton by these centres in comparison to the year 1971-72?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). During 1972-73, the cotton development projects of Indian Cotton Mills Federation, Cotton Development and Research Association were in operation in 13 centres of 9 major cotton growing States. It has been reported by the Association that the increase in yield under the project areas as compared to adjacent area is 38 to 124 per cent. Data on additional production during 1972-73 as compared to 1971-72 in the projects sponsored by the ICMF Cotton Development and Research Association have not been compiled by the Association.

Decline in Area under Tobacco Cultivation in Andhra Pradesh during 1972-73

3601. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the area under tobacco cultivation in Andhra Pradesh in 1972-73;

(b) if so, the extent of decline;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to step up production of tobacco in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The All India Final Estimates of Tobacco for 1972-73 have not yet become available and as such it is not possible to furnish precise information in this behalf. However, according to the preliminary estimates made under All India, First Estimates of Tobacco for 1972-73, the area in Andhra Pradesh was estimated to be 199.2 thousand hectares. Compared to the corresponding estimate of 215.3 thousand hectares in 1971-72, this shows a fall of 16.1 thousand hectares or 7.5 per cent. The decline in area is reported to be due to drought at the time of sowing.

(d) Besides the necessary assistance being provided to tobacco growers under the Tobacco Extension Schemes to improve the yield and leaf quality of tobacco through adoption of improved technology, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the development of Virginia Flue Cured Tobacco in new light soil areas is being implemented in Andhra Pradesh. Under this scheme, the farmers are given technical guidance and provided with incentives in the form of subsidies for pesticides, hand-operated sprayers, seedlings, construction of barns, digging of wells and installation of sprinkler irrigation units.

Proposal regarding Representation of Trust Nominees in affiliated colleges of Delhi University

3602 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal in the University of Delhi to make the representation of the Trust Nominees in the affiliated Colleges ineffective by reducing their number to an insignificant minority; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). At its meeting held on August 2, 1973, the Executive Council of the University of Delhi approved amendments to Statute 30 of the University relating to Governance of Colleges. The amendments inter-alia provide that every College or Institution shall have a regularly constituted Managing Committee consisting of 12 persons approved by the Executive Council of which three shall be representatives of the Trust responsible

for maintaining the College/Institution.

The proposal of the University has been submitted to the Visitor recently for approval and is under examination.

Law for punishing adulterators of Foodstuffs as manufacturers and Whole Sale Dealers

3603. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Citizens' Central Council of Delhi has recommended to Government to make laws more stringent and penalties more deterrent against adulterators of food-stuffs as manufacturers and whole-sale dealers, as has been done in USA, USSR. and U.K., and

(b) whether some steps will be taken in this regard immediately as the law as amended in 1964 provides only for meagre punishment which has resulted in the rise of this heinous crime against Society?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes

(b) Offenders under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act as amended in 1964 are punishable with imprisonment for a term of not less than six months but which may extend to six years and with fine of not less than one thousand rupees. The Courts are however, in certain cases, empowered for adequate and special reasons to be mentioned in the judgement, to impose a sentence of imprisonment for a term of less than 6 months or fine of less than rupees one thousand or both. The matter is however being examined.

मध्य प्रदेश में किसानों से जबरदस्ती लेवी वसूल करना

3604. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश (शाहडोल जिले) मे किसानो से जबरदस्ती लैवी ली जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से लोगो को इस प्रकार के आदेश हैं कि वे किसानो के घर जाकर सब कुछ जबरदस्ती नीलाम कर लैवी वसूल करे, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे मे संक्षिप्त ब्योरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) मध्यप्रदेश की सरकार से अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) जी नही ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

सुपर बाजार, कनाट प्लेस, नई दिल्ली को ऋण तथा अनुदान

3605. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार और दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा कनाट प्लेस स्थित सुपर बाजार को अब तक कुल कितने रुपये का ऋण और अनुदान दिया गया है ;

(ख) सुपर बाजार ने दिये गये ऋण मे से अब तक कितने रुपये की ऋण की अदायगी केन्द्र सरकार और दिल्ली प्रशासन को कर दी है ; और

(ग) इस समय सुपर बाजार द्वारा देय कितना ऋण बकाया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे)

(क) वर्ष 1966 में जब से सुपर बाजार खोला गया है भारत सरकार द्वारा या तो दिल्ली प्रशासन के माध्यम से या सीधे कुल 77.43 लाख रुपये की धनराशि ऋण के रूप में और 7.22 लाख रुपये की धनराशि अनुदान के रूप में दी गई है।

(ख) स्टोर ने वापसी अदायगी के समय-पत्रक के अनुसार अब तक 17.28 लाख रुपये की धनराशि की वापसी अदायगी की है।

(ग) इस समय ऋण की वापसी अदायगी की कोई किस्त देय नहीं है। बकाया ऋण की कुल धनराशि 60.15 लाख रुपये है।

Steps to Protect Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites from Unplanned Growth

3606. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) the steps taken by the Government to protect the surroundings of the historical monuments and archaeological sites from unplanned and unregulated growth; and

(b) the broad outlines of the plans, if any, for the next five years for protection of natural setting of such monuments and sites?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) As the area outside the protected limits of monuments is either under private ownership or under the State Government, all the State Governments/Union Territories were addressed in 1971 to set up committees to examine all proposals for construction/development, etc. in close proximity of protected monuments, so that unplanned and unregulated growth could be checked. Some of the State Governments/Union Territories have already set up such committees

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation has also addressed the Chief Ministers of all the States to ensure that the surroundings of the monuments are not spoiled in any way, and the Archaeological Survey of India is consulted in all matters of construction in the vicinity of monuments.

A model Bill for the preservation of the surroundings of monuments is also under preparation by the Town and Country Planning organisation of the Ministry of Works and Housing.

(b) The development of 10 archaeological complexes has been included by the Department of Tourism in the fifth plan. This includes preparation of Master Plans, incorporating the physical layout of the area surrounding the monuments with a view to ensuring the preservation of their environments and planned development of facilities

Compensation to Tamil Nadu due to Introduction of Prohibition

3607. SHRI S A. MURUGANANTHAM:
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has decided to reintroduce prohibition and requested for Central Assistance to make up the loss as a result of introducing prohibition in the State; and

(b) if so, what is the Centre's attitude thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The Tamil Nadu Government proposes to gradually reintroduce prohibition in the State. Their first step is to close the Toddy Shops' from 1st September, 1973.

(b) The Central Government welcomes this decision but is unable to extend financial assistance. The policy announced in 1969 clearly laid down that compensation would not be admissible to those State Governments which scrapped prohibition after 1st April, 1968, and thereafter decided to reintroduce it. Prohibition was scrapped in Tamil Nadu in 1971.

Non-distribution of Sugar among Workers by Bharat Sugar Mills, Sidhwalia, Bihar

3608. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspati have received any complaints about the non-distribution by the management of the Bharat Sugar Mills, Sidhwalia (Siwan, Bihar) of the sugar quota at rate of 2 kg per worker among the workers of the sugar mill;

(b) whether it is a fact that this sugar finds its way into the Officers' homes or into the black market; and

(c) If so, the action taken against the Management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. On receipt of the complaint, an officer of the Directorate of Sugar & Vanaspati was deputed to make an on-the-spot investigation. It was observed that the factory management, in consultation with the workers' committee of the factory, is distributing the monthly gate sale quota of sugar as under:—

(i) 1-1/2 kg. of sugar per month to each worker on the rolls during the month as certified by the Labour Welfare Officer of the factory.

(ii) for running a canteen situated within the factory premises for the benefit of the workers, where tea and coffee are served at very cheap rates, and

(iii) to meet the requirements for marriages and other ceremonies of the family and dependents of workers.

(c) The factory has, however, been advised to distribute the monthly gate sale quota equally amongst all the workers on the rolls of the factory during the month.

Memorandum submitted to Lt. Governor, Delhi on affairs of Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society Limited

3609. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Managing Committee of the Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society Limited, Delhi have submitted a memorandum to the Lt. Governor, Delhi about the affairs of the Society;

(b) if so, the main points raised in the memorandum; and

(c) the action being taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A Memorandum from a few members of the Society stating themselves as members of its Managing Committee was received by the Lt. Governor, Delhi.

(b) The main points raised in the Memorandum related to the lay-out plan of the land of the Society, general body meeting and elections of the Society, hindrances in the functioning of the Society and squandering away of its large funds by some persons calling themselves its office-bearers, non-production of the records of the Society before the Enquiry Officer, etc.

(c) Since an enquiry into the constitution, working and financial position of the Society is in progress, the Memorandum has been forwarded by the Delhi Administration to the Enquiry Officer, with a request to look into the points raised in the Memorandum, during the course of enquiry

Setting up of Moonlit Garden Close to Taj at Agra

3610 SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to lay moonlit garden close to Taj at Agra in the near future, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and at what cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सड़कों के निर्माण के लिये मध्य प्रदेश के लिये नियत की गई धनराशि

3611. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश के लिये सड़कों का निर्माण करने के लिये 30 करोड़ रुपये प्रस्तावित थे जबकि मध्य प्रदेश की सभी योजनाओं में इस मद के लिये 450 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था थी,

(ख) क्या जितनी राशि प्रस्तावित थी वह पूरी की पूरी मध्य प्रदेश को दे दी गई थी और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राणा) : (क) से (ग). कुल मिलाकर सभी क्षेत्रों के लिये अनुमोदित 393 करोड़ रुपये के कुल परिव्यय के विरुद्ध राज्य योजना के अन्तर्गत सड़कों के लिये चौथी योजना परिव्यय की राशि 25 50 करोड़ रुपये है। परन्तु राज्य सरकार को राज्य की चौथी योजना के अन्तर्गत सड़कों पर 350 04 करोड़ रुपये के कुल व्यय की प्रत्याशा है। चूंकि चौथी योजना में, राज्य योजना को सड़क योजनाओं के लिये कोई निर्धारित केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता की व्यवस्था नहीं है अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकार को यह राशि देने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता और इसमें होने वाला व्यय राज्य सरकार को अपने क्षेत्रीय योजना नियतता (अपने स्रोत के साधनों) द्वारा सहन करना होता है।

Built up Houses/Plots for Shopkeepers of Andrews Ganj Market, New Delhi

3612 SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to provide built up houses/plots to the Andrews Ganj Market, New Delhi shopkeepers has been finalised; and

(b) if so, when the plots/built up houses are likely to be allotted to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

'Pucca' Roads for Andrews Ganj Market, New Delhi

3613. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) are there any schemes with the Government to make 'pucca' roads for Andrews Ganj Market, New Delhi to improve roads leading to adjoining the Market and also to improve the site in general with some basic civic amenities, in view of its being locationally in a very disadvantageous position; and

(b) if so, when this scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, there is a proposal to make pucca roads for Andrewsganj Market. There is, however, no proposal for providing any other amenities.

(b) The work of providing pucca roads will be taken as and when funds become available.

Expenditure on F.C.I.

3614. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expenditure of Food Corporation of India has been shooting up year after year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial measures contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The expenditure of the Food Corporation of India on various items of cost has increased over the years, commensurate with the expansion in the functions and responsibilities of the Food Corporation of India. However, the Corporation has been making constant efforts for reducing its operational costs.

Imported Machines lying out of use in Northern Regional Institute of Printing Technology, Allahabad

3615. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6612 on the 9th April, 1973 regarding the Northern Regional Institute of Printing Technology and state:

(a) whether costly imported machines are lying out of use for want of accommodation and are rotting; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No equipment is lying out of use and rotting for want of accommodation in the Northern Regional Institute of Printing Technology, Allahabad. However, photosetter equipment is under erection.

(b) Does not arise.

Scheme to Combat Drought by Locating Sub-Surface Water Deposits

3616. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a scheme to combat drought by locating sub-surface water deposits;

(b) if so, the nature thereof;

(c) whether presence of sub-surface water can be detected from discolourations caused by change in air tem-

perature and pressure near the ground; and

(d) if so, whether any such detections have been made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) At the Central level, the Central Ground Water Board is conducting groundwater investigations and surveys in various parts of the country for the assessment of local groundwater resources. Priority is being given to chronically drought affected districts. It has been decided to prepare special district-wise reports of 54 such drought-affected districts. Some of these reports have already been prepared and sent to all concerned authorities and the remaining ones are under preparation. These reports spell out the possibilities of further development of groundwater resources in the concerned districts.

A special project was taken up a few years back with UNDP (SF) assistance and under this parts of districts Jodhpur, Jalore and Jaisalmer in Rajasthan were surveyed. Another such project is at present going on in districts Mehsana and Banaskantha of Gujarat and districts Bikaner Jhujhunu, Sikar and Nagar of Rajasthan.

Special groundwater surveys have recently been taken up in district Osmanabad of Maharashtra and district Mehboobnagar of Andhra Pradesh for the assessment of groundwater resources, particularly to meet drinking water requirements. These surveys are being conducted by the Central Ground Water Board in collaboration with the National Geophysical Research Institute.

The Union Department of Agriculture has also impressed upon State Governments the need for setting up their own ground water organisations for detailed investigations and surveys in all parts of their territories. A scheme for providing Central financial assistance to States to set up such organisations is also under consideration.

(c) The Central Ground Water Board is not aware of any such scientific method.

(d) Does not arise.

Reorganisation of Working of National Akademies

3618. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is re-organising National Akademies;

(b) if so, whether the reorganisation scheme includes preservation and consolidation of the existing forms of art in the fields of music, dance and painting;

(c) whether setting up of museum of art and culture in each District, establishment of theatres at National and State level is also one of the schemes of the Ministry; and

(d) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The Reviewing Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice G. D. Khosla, have made certain recommendations for improving the working of the Akademies and for a suitable pattern of organisation. Government invited the Akademies to let them have their comments These have been received and are under consideration of the Government.

(b) The preservation and consolidation of the existing forms of art in the fields of music, dance and painting are the normal activities of the Sangeet Natak Akademi and the Lalit Kala Akademi.

(c) and (d). Such programmes are under consideration under the Fifth Five Year Plan schemes.

Functions of Agricultural Prices Commission

3619. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the functions of the Agricultural Prices Commission; and

(b) whether any change is to be made in the composition of the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The functions assigned to the Agricultural Prices Commission are as under:

1. To advise on the price policy of agricultural commodities, particularly paddy, rice, wheat, jower, bajra, maize, gram and other pulses, sugarcane, oilseeds, cotton and jute with a view to evolving a balanced and integrated price structure in the perspective of the overall needs of the economy and with due regard to the interests of the producer and the consumer.

The Commission may also suggest such non-price measures as would facilitate the achievement of the objectives set out in 1 above.

2. To recommend from time to time, in respect of different commodities, measures necessary to make the price policy effective.

3. To examine, where necessary, the prevailing methods and cost of marketing of agricultural commodities in different regions, suggest measures to reduce costs of marketing and recommend fair price margins for different stages of marketing.

4. To keep under review the developing price situation and to make appropriate recommendations as and when necessary within the frame work of the overall price policy.

5. To keep under review studies relating to the price policy and arrangements for collection of information regarding agricultural prices and other related data and suggest improvements in the same.

6. To advise on any problems relating to agricultural prices and production that may be referred to it by Government from time to time.

(b) The Commission consists of a Chairman, a full-time member and a members-secretary. While the Chairman is at present in position, the question of appointing other members is under consideration.

Progress in supply of Milk to first 20 big Cities

3620. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9360 dated 7th May, 1973 regarding demand and supplies of milk in first 20 big cities and state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up phased programme of meeting the un-met requirement of 66 per cent of milk and also the increasing demand on account of increasing population and also of cities other than 20 big cities, during the next three four years;

(b) the detailed progress of the various schemes to stimulate milk products with special reference to All Key Village Schemes, Cross Breeding Scheme, Feed and Fodder Development Programme;

(c) the progress of intensive Cattle Development projects in the country; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to encourage investment in milk-potential areas by nationalised banks and what is the position in case investment have been made by banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

The Government have drawn up a phased programme of increasing milk production through special emphasis on cross-breeding and consolidation and expansion of the on-going programmes such as Intensive Cattle Development Projects, to meet the increasing demand resulting from increasing population. The production of milk in 1973-74 is expected to reach a level of 23.5 million tonnes. Within the financial allocations that are likely to be made available for development of Animal Husbandry and Dairing during the Fifth Five Year Plan period and taking into account the technological possibilities, a target of production of 30 million tonnes of milk by the end of the Fifth Plan is tentatively suggested. Since 80 percent of our milk production is in rural areas, considerable emphasis is being given to revitalise milk production through co-operative efforts and encouraging the Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers to take up milk production. As the gestation period of any dairy marketing structure is fairly long and it takes time for the progeny to reach milk production stage, substantial increases in milk production could be realised over long periods only.

In consonance with the development of milk production in the organised sector, it is also contemplated to consolidate the present dairy plants located in 20 big cities in urban areas and wherever necessary expand them. It is also envisaged to cover such areas which do not have the processing facilities at present. The exact number of these will be available after the finalisation of the present series of discussions with the States on draft Fifth Five Year Pla programmes.

(b) The progress of schemes referred to stimulate milk production is given in the following paragraphs:

Key Village Scheme.—The Key Village Scheme envisaging all aspects of Cattle Development such as improved breeding, better feeding, disease control, feed and fodder development, management and marketing covers a breedable population of 10,000 cows/she buffaloes in a compact and contiguous area. There are at present 560 Key Village Blocks covering about 5.7 million breedable cows/she buffaloes. Under these Blocks, 105 urban A.I. Centres and 47 Extension Centres have been set up. Annually, on an average 63 lakh scrub bulls/undesirable young male calves are being castrated, 98 lakhs of innoculations carried out against common contagious diseases. In addition, 63 lakhs fodder root slips and 1.53 lakh Kgms of fodder seeds are being distributed besides construction of 204 silo-pits, per annum on an average.

Cross-Breeding Programme.—The Cross-breeding programme is at present being undertaken in the Intensive Cattle Development Projects linked with milk supply schemes, areas covered by Key Village Blocks and the Projects being implemented with foreign collaboration such as Indo-Swiss and Indo-Danish. For implementation of the cross-breeding programme in these areas, 3,344 exotic animals of different breeds have been imported so far. The Indo-Swiss Project at Munnar in Kerala has been in progress since 1963 and has made significant impact in developing cross-breed cattle suitable to conditions prevailing in that area. An Extension Centre has also been set up at Peeramedu and Intensive Cattle Development Project Alwaye. The base farm under the Indo-Swiss Project in Punjab has been set up at Patiala and the exotic animals have been imported from Switzerland as per Agreement. The Frozen Semen Bank has also been set up at Patiala. The work under this Project has been progressive as per schedule. Under the

Indo-Danish Project, a base farm has been set up at Hessarghatta (Bangalore) with 90 Red Dane heifers and 11 bulls imported from Denmark. Extension work has been taken up in four Talukas around the Centre. Sub-Stations of the Project have been set up at Munirabad and Kudigee. The Indo-German Project in Mandi (Himachal Pradesh) is also making valuable contribution towards development of high yielding cattle in that region.

Feed and Fodder Development Programme.—During the Fourth Plan period, significant development has taken place in the field of feed mixing industry. The estimated number of feed mixing plants including those for poultry feed is 184 in 1972. The estimated production of livestock feed in 1972 in 52 Plants registered with the Compound Livestock Feed Manufacturers Association of India was of the order of 3.7 lakh tonnes per annum as against an installed capacity of 9.9 lakh tonnes. Besides these Plants, there are 132 feed mixing Units in 1972 under Intensive Poultry Development Projects, Cooperative Sector etc. with an installed capacity of 12.7 lakh tonnes.

Fodder development activities have been taken as part of the Intensive Cattle Development and Key Village Programmes. In order to meet the requirement of high quality seeds, 23 fodder seed production farms are expected to be set up by the end of the Fourth Plan in different States. Seven Regional Stations for forage production and demonstration are also being set up under the Fourth Plan one each at Hissar (Haryana), Kalyani (West Bengal), Ankaleshwar (Gujarat), Mamidipalli (Andhra Pradesh), Alamadhi (Tamil Nadu), Shehama (Jammu and Kashmir) and Suratgarh (Rajasthan). The high yielding varieties of seeds will be multiplied at these regional stations for distribution to various State Agencies as well as to progressive farmer.

(c) The Intensive Cattle Development Project covering a breedable population of 1 lakh cows/she buffaloes envisages all important aspects of Cattle Development such as controlled breeding, adequate feeding, effective disease control duly supported by rural dairy extension activities and management and marketing of milk in a planned and coordinated manner. There are at present 58 Intensive Cattle Development Projects covering a breedable population of 66 lakhs cows/she buffaloes. Under the scheme 45 semen Banks, 270 Regional A.I. Centres and 3754 stockmen Centres have been established. On an average annually, 13.69 lakhs animals have been bred by A.I., 3.69 lakhs scrub bulls and undesirable young male calves castrated, 101.37 lakhs innoculations performed against common contagious diseases. Besides, 48.378 fodder demonstrations plots have been organised on cultivators land. 89,480 quintal fodder seeds distributed, 243 chaff cutters and 46 silo-pits subsidised. In addition, 1,791 milk cooperative societies have been organised.

(d) Yes, Sir. Commercial Banks do advance loans for milk production schemes whenever such schemes are prepared and found feasiable. Under the Integrated Cattle and Dairy Development Projects being planned for implementation during the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to encourage investment in milk potential areas by Nationalised Banks.

The position regarding the precise investments made so far by Commercial Banks is being collected and this will be placed on the table of the House, when received.

मैदा की कमी के कारण बम्बई में बिस्कुट फैक्ट्रियों का बन्द होना

3621. **श्री चिरंजीव झा :**
श्री वसन्त साठे :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैदा की कमी के कारण बम्बई में दो बड़ी (मेजर) बिस्कुट फैक्ट्रियों को बन्द कर दिया है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो मैदा की कमी के परिणामस्वरूप इन फैक्ट्रियों को कितने दिनों तक और बन्द रहना पड़ेगा, और

(ग) सरकार इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये क्या कर रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) से (ग) जुलाई, 1973 के दौरान पार्ले बिस्कुट कम्पनी, बम्बई प्रत्येक एक दिन और ब्रिटानिया बिस्कुट कम्पनी, बम्बई तथा शालीमार बिस्कुट कम्पनी, बम्बई प्रत्येक चार दिन के लिए बन्द हो गयी थी। बम्बई में रोलर फ्लोर मिलों को मैदा तैयार करने के लिए फिर से गेहूं सप्लाई करने पर स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है।

Ex-MPs And Ex-Ministers occupying Flats

5622 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in securing vacation of the Government quarters occupied by ex-MPs. and ex-Ministers since the days of the Fourth Lok Sabha;

(b) what is the present position in respect of Ex-MPs. and Ex-Ministers occupying Government quarters,

(c) the names of ex-Government Officers of Class I category who have not vacated their quarters even after transfer or retirement and are in unauthorised possession of quarters now; and

(d) what steps have been taken to secure eviction/vacation of persons mentioned in (b) and (c)?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) and (b). At present, one ex-Deputy Minister and six ex-MPs are occupying Government accommodation. Of them, the ex-Deputy Minister and two ex-MPs. are in occupation of residences since the days of the Fourth Lok Sabha. The other four ex-MPs. are in such occupation from dates during the current (Fifth) Lok Sabha. The question of regularisation or allowing further retention is under consideration in the cases of five ex-MPs Eviction order has been passed against the ex-Deputy Minister but his physical eviction stayed till 31st August 1973 In the other case, the widow of an M P has been requested to vacate the accommodation allotted to her husband before his death

(c) Allotment of general pool accommodation is made to eligible Government servants in accordance with their entitlement for different types which is determined on the basis of their emoluments, and not on the basis of the Class of posts held by them. No statistical data in respect of officers belonging to Class I service are, therefore, available

(d) Persons, who continue in unauthorised occupation of general pool accommodation, are dealt with in accordance with the provisions contained in the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971. Under the Act and in the interest of natural justice, adequate opportunity is required to be given to an unauthorised occupant before he is finally evicted from Government accommodation

दिल्ली में तीन पहियों वाले स्कूटरों के मीटर

3623. **श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजधानी में तीन पहियों वाले स्कूटरों की संख्या कितनी है जो अभी भी बिना मीटर के ही चलाये जा रहे हैं,

(ख) स्कूटर-रिक्शा के पुराने मीटरों को नये मीटरों में बदलने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, और

(ग) ऐसे सभी पुराने मीटरों को नये मीटरों में कब तक परिवर्तित किया जायेगा ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : (क) से (ग) 5000 स्कूटर रिक्शाओं मे ऐसे मीटर लगे हुये है जो कि निर्धारित विशिष्टियों के अनुरूप नही है इन मीटरो के स्थान पर निर्धारित विशिष्टियों के अनुरूप भाड़ा मीटर और मीटरों के लिये बेन्च टेस्ट शुरू करने के प्रश्न पर दिल्ली प्रशासन जांच कर रहा है ।

पुरानी दिल्ली में कूड़ा घरों से स्वास्थ्य को खतरा

3624. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :**
श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल :

क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पुरानी दिल्ली में घनी आबादी में जगह जगह पर कूड़ा घर बने हुए हैं जिनमें लगभग 200 गज की दूरी तक चारों और दुर्गन्ध आती रहती है और जो जनता के स्वास्थ्य के लिए गम्भीर खतरा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कूड़ा घर कहां कहां हैं और पुरानी दिल्ली क्षेत्र में वे कितने हैं; और

(ग) जनता के स्वास्थ्य को गम्भीर खतरे और उन्हें होने वाली परेशानी को देखते हुए दिल्ली शहर से इन्हें हटाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है या करेगी ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भोला पासवान शास्त्री) : (क) से (ग) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने यह सूचित किया है कि शहर की घनी आबादी वाले क्षेत्रों में कोई कूड़ा घर मौजूद नही है । जब अभी कोई कूड़े का खत्ता उनके नोटिस मे आता है तो उसको हटाने के लिए निगम, दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम 1957 के अधीन आवश्यक कार्यवाही करता है । तथापि, पुरानी दिल्ली के घनी आबादी वाले क्षेत्रों में 56 "ढलाओ" तथा 90 ईंटो की चार दिवारी वाले अहाते (मेसनरी ईनक्लोजर) है । इन ढलाओं तथा ईंटो के अहातों को नियमित रूप से साफ करने के लिए मोटर गाडियों का एक फ्लीट तथा मल-सफाई कर्मचारी लगाए गये है ।

करहल तथा कचौराघाट के बीच परिवहन का राष्ट्रीयकरण

3625. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :**
श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इटावा जिले के जसवन्तनगर शहर में हर बुद्धवार तथा शनिवार को एक बड़ा बाजार लगता है जिसमें लगभग अस्सी हजार किसान तथा छोटे दुकानदार विभिन्न

प्रकार की वस्तुओं, सब्जियों और अनाजों का क्रयविक्रय करते हैं लेकिन परिवहन सुविधाओं के अभाव में उन्हें बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है,

(ख) क्या जनता को इस असुविधा का सामना इस लिए करना पड रहा है कि प्राइवेट बस मालिक, जिन्हें बस चलाने के लिए परमिट दिये गये हैं बसो को केवल करहल से जसवन्तनगर तक चलाते हैं, करहल से कचौराघाट तक नही ; और

(ग) क्या इस क्षेत्र के हजारों किसानो को हो रही असुविधा को ध्यान मे रखते हुए करहल तथा कचौराघाट के बीच सडक परिवहन का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने तथा इस सडक पर प्रतिदिन कम से कम आठ सरकारी बसे चलाने का सरकार का विचार है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : (क) से (ग) अपेक्षित सूचना उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है प्राप्त होने पर उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

9 जून, 1973 को दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बस दुर्घटना में मारे गये व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को मुआवजा

3626. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 9 जून, 1973 को दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बस दुर्घटना से तीन व्यक्तियों की मृत्यू हो गई और यदि हां, तो वे कौन थे तथा क्या उनके परिवारों को धन के रूप में अथवा किसी अन्य रूप में मुआवजा दिया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि दी गई और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : (क) और (ख) जी हां, निम्नलिखित तीन व्यक्तियों की दुर्घटना मे मृत्यू हुई :—

(1) श्री रोशन लाल ।

(2) श्री लोक नाथ ।

(3) श्री जुगल किशोर ।

मृतकों के परिवारों का प्रतिपूर्ति की अदायगी वैधवारिसों से दावे प्राप्त होने पर विचार किया जाएगा । अभी तक ऐसे कोई दावे प्राप्त नही हुए है ।

Offers of Russian Tractors to Farmers at Lower Price

3627 SHRI R V. BADE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the names of foreign countries from which tractors are imported,

(b) whether Russian T-25 and Harsha T-25 Tractors are being offered to farmers at a much lower price than the imported price; and

(c) if so, the reasons for giving such concessions to Russian Tractors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) GDR, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Russia, Poland, Yugoslavia, U.K. and West Germany.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Report of Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission

3628. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission has finalised and submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, whether the Report is a unanimous Report or some Dissenting Note has been appended to it; and

(c) what are the broad features of the recommendations of the majority and minority report, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission has not yet submitted final report. It has, however, submitted two interim reports on (i) sugarcane price policy, stabilisation of cane supplies to sugar factories and (ii) rational and efficient organisation of the sugar industry.

(b) and (c). Some of the main recommendations contained in first interim Report, *viz.*, basic leve of recovery for cane price and cane price fixation on full proportionately basis already stand implemented. The remaining recommendations are under consideration in consultation with the concerned Departments of the Government of India and the State Governments.

The recommendations made in the Second Interim Report which is a voluminous one, deal mainly with the question of nationalisation of sugar industry They are under examination of the Government As soon as decisions are taken thereon, the Sabha will be informed.

Instructions on Wages given to Workers Engaged for Scarcity Relief Works in Maharashtra

3629. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have instructed the Maharashtra State Government to discontinue the increase of 50 paise in the daily wages of workers engaged on scarcity relief works;

(b) if so, whether the Maharashtra Government have requested the Central Government not to insist on the discontinuance of the wage-increase; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The State Government has taken the decision to discontinue the increase of 50 paise in the daily wages of workers at Relief works in consultation with the Government of India.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Remission of Loan given to Farmers of Drought Affected Areas

3630 SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that agriculturists who had taken loans from Banks/Government and Financial Institutions are not in a position to repay them due to continuous drought conditions and other natural calamities,

(b) whether Government have considered or are considering any scheme of giving some subsidies/remission in loans to such agriculturists in drought-affected areas for increasing agricultural production; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There are no schemes as such for giving subsidies/remission

in loans to such agriculturists in drouhgt affected areas. The State Government can consider remission of Government loans in deserving cases. There are provisions in the cooperative system for conversion of short-term loans granted in the areas affected by natural calamities into medium term loans in suitable cases. Commercial banks also consider rescheduling the repayments period in deserving cases.

Discovery of pre-Historic Picture Gallery near Bhopal

3631 SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether a pre-historic picture gallery depicting the artistic achievements of the stone-age man has been discovered near Bhopal,

(b) if so, the salient features thereof, and

(c) the light it is expected to throw on the history of India?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) Explorations since 1967 and excavations in 1972 and 1973 have led to the discovery of about 630 rock-shelters at Bhimbetka, District Raisen in Madhya Pradesh Of these, as many as 500 bear paintings on the walls and ceilings.

(b) The paintings, which are in red, white, and green colours, depict wild animals, hunting scenes, dances, caparisoned horses and elephants etc. Preliminary study has indicated that the paintings showing wild animals, hunting scences, and dances, etc., are the oldest of the group and would seem to belong according to the excavators, to the Mesolithic Period which could be placed chronologically around 10,000 B C Some of the paintings seem to have been executed in the early historical period

(c) The discoveries, when fully examined and studied, are likely to throw light on contemporary life in India from the Mesolithic age to the early historical period and on the tradition of art.

उत्तर प्रदेश का स्वास्थ्य विभाग

3632 श्री अम्बिका प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के स्वास्थ्य विभाग मे किये गये परिवर्तनों का ब्योरा क्या है ,

(ख) क्या वहां सिविल सर्जनो को मरीज देखने से मना किया गया है ,

(ग) क्या सरकारी स्वास्थ्य विभाग के डाक्टरो को प्राइवेट प्रक्टिस करने से मना किया गया है ,

(घ) क्या इसके विरोध मे डाक्टरो ने हडताल की थी , और

(ङ) इस बारे मे सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कु): (क) से (ङ) सूचना उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

भारत सेवक समाज की जांच करने वाले आयोग का प्रतिवेदन

3633. श्री अम्बिका प्रसाद :
श्री अर्जुन सेठी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सेवक समाज के कार्यकरण की जांच करने वाले आयोग ने अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो आयोग द्वारा की गई मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं और उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) आयोग की रिपोर्ट की जांच की जा रही है।

पटना से गाजीपुर और पटना से इलाहाबाद तक जल परिवहन योजना

3634. **श्री धर्मिका प्रसाद** : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पटना से गाजीपुर तक जल परिवहन सेवा अब तक स्थायी क्यों नहीं हुई है; और

(ख) पटना से इलाहाबाद तक कब तक जल परिवहन सेवा प्रारम्भ हो जायेगी और उसकी योजना क्या है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : (क) और (ख) गंगा नदी में पटना और चुनार के बीच प्रयोगात्मक-सह-सम्वर्द्धनात्मक नदी सेवा फिलहाल 30-6-1974 तक बढ़ा दी गई है। इस सेवा को स्थायी आधार पर चलाने तथा इसमें वृद्धि के प्रश्न पर, इस अवधि के दौरान सेवा के परिचालन के परिणामों को देखने के पश्चात ही विचार किया जाएगा।

गंगा नदी पर बलिया और बक्सर को जोड़ने के लिये पुल का निर्माण

3635. **श्री धर्मिका प्रसाद** : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गंगा नदी पर बलिया (उ० प्र०) और (बिहार) को जोड़ने के लिए जो अन्त-र्राज्यीय पुल बन रहा है वह कब तक तैयार हो जायेगा।

(ख) उस पर कितनी राशि खर्च होगी; और

(ग) क्या रेल-कम-रोड पुल बनाने की भी कोई योजना विचाराधीन है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) (क) शायद, माननीय सदस्य उस पुल का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं जो बिहार में बक्सर के स्थान पर गंगा नदी के ऊपर बनाया जा रहा है। इस पुल के जून, 1974 तक पूरा होने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) 221,00 लाख रुपये।

(ग) जी नहीं।

Proposal for Students to work on Agricultural Land and undergo Military Training for being eligible for Academic Degree

3636 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of India have received any proposal to the effect that students should also be asked to work on agricultural land for one year and also undergo military training for one year for being eligible for an academic Degree, and

(b) if so, whether this has since been examined by Government and if so, with what result?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). There is a proposal before government to make

National Service for a specified period as a pre-condition to the award of first degree. No final decision has been taken on this proposal.

क्षिप्रा नदी की खुदाई में सिक्कों तथा मूर्तियों का पाया जाना

3637. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उज्जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) क्षिप्रा नदी की खुदाई के दौरान बड़े पुल के पास जून, 1973 मे 150 सिक्के तथा 30 आकर्षक मूर्तिया प्राप्त हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये सिक्के किस काल के है तथा मूर्तिया कितनी पुरानी है और इस सबध मे पूरा ब्योरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) और (ख) . सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

वाराणसी के चकिया तहसील में लूटा गया अनाज

3638. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 20 जुलाई 1973 के बाद तीन दिनो मे वाराणसी के चकिया तहसील मे लगभग 100 क्विटल अनाज लूटा गया था, और

(ख) यदि हां, तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). 20 जुलाई, 1973 के बाद तीन दिनों में वाराणसी की चकिया तहसील में खाद्यान्नो के लूटने के बारे मे कोई समाचार नही मिला है । तथापि, राज्य सरकार ने यह सूचना दी है कि 19 जुलाई, 1973 को उक्त तहसील मे 175 मन खाद्यान्न लूटने की खबर मिली थी । भारतीय पेनिल कोड की धारा 395 के अधीन मामला रजिस्टर किया गया था 10 व्यक्तियो ने अपने आप को न्यायालय में पेश कर दिया था और पुलिस ने 15 मन लूटा हुआ खाद्यान्न बरामद कर लिया था ।

Air Conditioned Rooms of Senior Officers and Ministers

3639. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government of India has been invited to a report appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 7th May, 1973 about the air-conditioning of rooms of senior officers and Ministers, and

(b) if so, whether the Government of India has studied this report and if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) Yes

(b) The Government, after careful consideration have accepted that Central air-conditioning, which is most economical and satisfactory arrangement, s necessary in order to promote efficiency It has been decided to undertake air-conditioning of multi-storeyed office buildings in a phased manner subject to availability of funds.

Request from Bihar to increase Monthly Quota of Foodgrains

3640. SHRI CHIRANJIB JHA: Will he Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bihar Government has recently urged the Centre to

raise Bihar's monthly quota of foodgrains from 50,000 tonnes to 1,50,000 tonnes to meet the crisis and ensure supply to the affected population; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The State Government asked for 1,50,000 tonnes for August 1973.

Bihar Government was initially allotted 40,000 tonnes of wheat from the Central pool for the current month. This allotment has, however, been increased by 5,000 tonnes. Besides, the State Government has also been authorised to purchase 10,000 tonnes of maize from Punjab on state to state basis.

College of Nursing, Delhi

3641. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the teaching staff of the College of Nursing, Delhi is dis-satisfied with their pay structure, which is not at par with the other College sunder the Delhi, University.

(b) if so, the steps already taken or being taken to remove the grievances of the teachers;

(c) whether representatives of the teaching staff of the Nursing College were enabled to plead their case with the Pay Commission; if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government are considering the upgradation of the College in respect of service conditions of the teachers and other employees upto the level of other Colleges under the Delhi University; and

(e) if so, the particulars thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) The demand of the teaching staff of the College of Nursing for giving Delhi University scales of pay was considered by the Third Pay Commission who have recommended that in view of the recruitment, qualifications, duties and responsibilities the demand of the teachers of the College is not justified. The recommendations of the Pay Commission is under consideration of the Government.

(c) It has been mentioned by the Commission in Para 18—Chapter 2 of their Report (Vol. I) that they had to be selective in inviting unions and associations of employees for discussion keeping in view the desirability of giving different occupational categories adequate opportunity for presenting their views and the time available for the purpose. The representatives of the teaching staff of the College of Nursing were not called for oral evidence.

(d) and (e). In view of the fact that the matter has already been carefully considered by the Third Pay Commission, no such separate proposal is at present under consideration.

Abolition of System of Examination under Universities and Secondary Boards

3642. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the abolition of the present system of examinations under the Universities and Secondary Boards, particularly the system of awarding marks to fix the grades of the examinees;

(b) if so, when such an abolition is likely to take place, if not, whether Government are aware that the mark-

ing system has put the students to serious difficulties when they change Universities, which have different standards of marking;

(c) whether the University Grants Commission is examining the difficulties arising out of the different standards of examination in the same grade by different Universities; and

(d) if so, the basic features of the steps taken in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (d). A statement is attached.

Statement

The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare had appointed a Working Group to examine the reports of the various Committees on Examination Reform set up by the Government, University Grants Commission, Inter-University Board, etc. The Group in its final report entitled "Examination Reform—a Plan of Action" has suggested some important general principles on which the new or the desirable pattern of examinations must be based. The Group has also made important recommendations for improvement of examinations conducted by different types of Universities and also for examination at the Elementary and Secondary stages. Some important issues like Internal Assessment, Marks and Grades, National Examination and Question Banks have been discussed. The report of the Working Group has been circulated to all the State Governments to take immediate steps to implement these recommendations with necessary modifications as may be necessary to suit local conditions. The University Grants Commission has generally endorsed the recommendations made by the Group and has circulated them to the Universities and Colleges for their guidance. The Commission has also appointed an Implementation Committee on Examination Reform to take steps to implement these recommendations.

It is hoped that implementation of examination reform along the lines suggested by the Group and the Implementation Committee will help considerably in putting the examinations in proper perspective.

Unauthorised Expenditure by Manipur, P.W.D.

3643. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Manipur P.W.D. overspent a huge amount of money during the last financial year without proper sanctions and procedures; and

(b) if so, whether Government will fix the responsibility and punish the wrong-doer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Requirement of Nurse Training Schools in the Country

3644. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the number of Nurse Training Schools in the country is far short of actual requirement particularly in the North and Eastern regions of the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this behalf:

(c) whether the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have moved the Centre for special assistance in respect of opening more Nurse Training Centres in their regions; and

(d) if so, the results thereof, and state-wise figure of availability of

Nurses against their respective requirements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) No. There is not such shortage.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise. State-wise figures of requirement and availability of nurses are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Inconvenience caused to Students of B.H.U. by Management of Boys Hostels

3645. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the inconveniences caused to the students of the Banaras Hindu University by the Management of the Boys Hostels in respect of messing and that one of the reasons for not holding the examinations in time is the said difficulty, and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

UGC Panel to suggest Remedial Measures against mass copying and use of unfair means

3646. SRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has appointed a panel jointly with the Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon to suggest remedial measures against 'Mass copying and use of unfair means in university examinations'; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the time by when the report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report of the Panel is likely to be finalised during the next six months.

Setting up a research base in seed Technology and Training of Technical Personnel

3647 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN.
SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for a strong Research Base in Seed Technology and also the need for training technical personnel at the national and international level, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No fresh proposal on the subject is at present under the consideration of the Government. However, the need for a strong research base in seed technology and for training of technical personnel therein has been recognised.

(b) Seed technology which deals with various aspects of quality seed production has been considered an important subject. Taking this fact into consideration, the Indian Council

of Agricultural Research established a Division of Seed Technology at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in 1968. The main objectives of this new Division are to provide a strong research base in the broad area of seed technology and to develop facilities for post-graduate training.

Short training courses in seed testing for seed analysts from State Seed Testing Laboratories are being conducted by the Central Seed Testing Laboratories, Division of Seed Technology, IARI. The National Seeds Corporation, in collaboration with I.A.R.I., is also conducting short courses for in-service candidates and private seedsmen in various aspects of seed production and processing.

A limited number of staff memebrs from various organisations have been trained abroad in cooperation with various agencies and organisations.

Fixation of Procurement and Selling Prices of Wheat and Rice

3643. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) who fixes the procurement and selling prices of wheat and rice, the Central Government or State Government.

(b) whether these prices are different in different regions; and

(c) if so, what are they at present and how have they been changed since March, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). While the procurement prices of wheat and rice and their issue prices to the State Governments from the Central Pool are fixed by the Central Government, on uniform basis the selling prices for the consumers are determined by the respective State Governments These selling prices however vary from State to State

(c) Two statements indicating the procurement and issue prices of wheat and rice are attached (Statements I & II).

Statement

Statement showing the procurement and issue prices of wheat

Variety	Procurement price	(Rs. per quintal) (Issue price)
Indigenous RED	Rs. 71 to 74	Rs. 78
Indigenous Common white and other Mexican varieties	Rs. 76	Rs. 78
Specified Superior varieties	Rs. 82*	Rs. 84**

*Fixed on 29-3-1973

**Fixed on 29-5-1973.

Statement II

Statement showing the procurement and issue prices for standard varieties of rice.

(A) *Procurement prices*

S. No.	Name of State	Standard variety of of rice	Procurement price (Rs. per qtl.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Akkullu	83 3
2	Assam	Winter Sali	—
3	Bihar	Coarse	95·25
4	Gujarat	Sathi	*90·00
5	Haryana	Begmi	*91·80
6	Kerala	Palghat Matta	85·88
7	Madhya Pradesh	Gurmatia	*86·30
8	Maharashtra	Coarse	83·00
9	Mysore	Coarse (Row)	—
10	Orissa	Common	—
11	Punjab	Begmi	*91·80
12	Rajasthan	Suthersaul	—
13	Tamil Nadu	Kattaisamba	—
14	Uttar Pradesh	Grade III	92·00
15	West Bengal	Common	91·20

* Inclusive of cost of gunny.

(B) *Issue Prices*

	Issue price (Rs. per quintal)
Coarse	100·00
Medium	111·00
Fine	120·00
Superfine	128·00
Superior	150·00

NOTE:—There has been no change in the prices since March, 1973.

Lifting of ban on movement of coarse grains

3649. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the prices of coarse grains have gone up in Gujarat State;

(b) in view of the fact whether Government will consider to lift the ban on movement of coarse grains in the country; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There are no restrictions on the movement of Rabi coarse-grains. Restrictions, however, exist on the movement of Kharif coarse-grains. The position is being reviewed by the Government.

British Empire emblem on building of Indian Institute of advanced studies, Simla

3650. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that British Empire emblem is still affixed on the building of Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Simla; and

(b) what steps Government are taking to remove the emblem?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). A British emblem is engraved in stone on the outer facade of the main entrance of Rashtrapati Niwas, Simla which houses the Indian Institute of Advanced Study. It has been decided to remove this emblem and replace it by an Ashoka emblem. The British emblem is covered with A.C. sheets till the same is removed.

Recovery of Beautification, Levy and Village Re-development charges

3651. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2774 on the 2nd December, 1970, and state:

(a) whether the agreements executed with the Co-operative House Building Societies in Delhi will be operative from the date of handing over of possession of land to the Societies irrespective of the actual date of execution of the agreements and the rights and liabilities of the Societies will commence from the operative date of the agreement;

(b) if so, whether it is justified to impose Beautification Levy and Village Re-development charges only from those Societies with whom agreements were not executed by the Delhi Administration, particularly, when the delay was their own;

(c) whether the Central Government propose to direct the Delhi Administration to review the cases; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The Co-operative House Building Society which is allotted undeveloped land by the Delhi Administration executes a licence agreement for entering upon the land for the purpose of survey, preparing a layout plan and development of the land as per the sanctioned layout plan. The Beautification Levy and Village Re-development Charges are being recovered from those societies with which the licence agreements were signed after the date of issue of, the orders levying these charges.

(c) and (d). In view of the above position, the question does not arise.

Amenities to teachers of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

3652. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend to the teachers of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan the same amenities (such as housing and medical facilities) as are available to the other Central Government employees in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the date from which the same are to come into force; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) The teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas are not entitled to medical treatment under the C G H.S. and allotment of Government accommodation from general pool. However, they are entitled to re-imbursement of medical expenses in accordance with the C.C.S (Medical Attendance) Rules and House rent allowance in accordance with Central Government orders in force from time to time

Posts of General Manager in Government of India Presses

3653. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU
SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether posts of General Manager in Government of India Presses, K.S. Roy Road, Calcutta and Minto Road, New Delhi have been downgraded because of non-availability of eligible candidates;

(b) if so, why the posts have not been filled up on direct recruitment basis which is permissible under the relevant recruitment rules,

(c) whether ad hoc appointment to all other posts including Joint Director (Printing) have been made; and

(d) if so, why such appointments have not been made in the grade of General Manager?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) The post of General Manager in Minto Road Press has been kept in abeyance and a temporary post of Manager Grade-I has been created This post is held by a Manager Grade-I The K S. Roy Road Press has a post of Manager Grade-I only

(b) According to recruitment rules the post has to be filled up by promotion failing which by direct recruitment. The question of promotion is under consideration If the promotion method fails, the other method of direct recruitment may be resorted to.

(c) Several posts in the Managerial Cadre have been filled up on ad-hoc basis

(d) The question of ad-hoc appointment is under consideration.

Pilot Intensive Rural Project on unemployment

3654. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated the Pilot Intensive Rural Project to collect the data on the problems of unemployment and its dimension in its extent and pattern;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of this project; and

(c) the names of the 15 selected blocks alongwith the names of the States in which they are located where the project would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Project (PIREP) has been launched in 15 selected blocks in 15 States. The project aims at ultimately providing suitable manual employment to every one in the age group of 15—59 years who may be in need of employment. PIREP is an attempt at full employment on an experimental basis in selected blocks. When the project is fully implemented over a period of three years, the cost of the endeavour and also the nature and the extent of unemployment in the selected blocks will be known The data collected and experience gained in the implementation of the project will help in framing suitable rural employment policies. PIREP is a three year project. During the first year an expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs per block on an average is envisaged. All the persons offering themselves for employment are expected to be provided employment in the third year. The entire outlay on the project is to be met by the Central Government. Besides providing employment the project aims at imparting new skills to some of the workers employed on the project. The project will also result in the creation of durable assets.

(c) A statement showing the names of the 15 selected blocks alongwith the names of the States in which they are located is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

State	Name of Block	Name of District
1. Andhra Pradesh .	Shadnagar	Mehboobnagar
2. Assam . .	Pachim Nalbari	Kamrup
3. Bihar	Musahri	Muzaffarpur
4. Gujarat . .	Talala	Junagarh
5. Himachal Pradesh .	Sadar	Bilaspur
6. Jammu & Kashmir . . .	Keller	Anantnag
7. Kerala	Thiritala	Palghat
8. Madhya Pradesh .	Alirajpur TD.	Jhabua
9. Maharashtra . .	Karanja	Wardha
10. Mysore	Harihar	Chitardurga
11. Orissa . . .	Aska	Ganjam
12. Rajasthan	Bukhia	Banswara
13. Tamil Nadu	Mangaipur	South Arcot
14. Uttar Pradesh	Banadih	Ballia
15. West Bengal . .	Nayagram	Midnapur

Committee of CABE on problem of unrest among students and teachers

3655. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education to examine the problem of unrest among the students and teachers in pursuance of a Resolution passed by the CABE at its annual meeting in September, 1972;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has held any meeting so far to consider the serious problem in view of the mounting unrest in the educational field; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the meeting would be held and the reasons for not holding any meeting so far?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The Central Advisory Board of Education has set up a committee to examine the problem of unrest among students and teachers. The preparatory work of the Committee is being completed and a meeting of the committee is being convened soon.

Suspension of students union of A.M.U.

3656 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Students Union of the Aligarh Muslim University has been suspended or de-recognised by the University authorities;

(b) if so, the date on which the decision to suspend or de-recognise the Union was taken;

(c) the period for which the Union has been suspended or de-recognise; and

(d) the date by which the suspension and de-recognition would be vacated so as to restore the democratic participation of the students of Aligarh Muslim University through the Union?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (d). On April 22, 1973, the Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University ordered that all the activities of the Aligarh Muslim University Students' Union shall remain suspended with immediate effect till further orders.

Procedure for recognising a product as 'drug'

3657. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure followed by Government in recognising a product as a 'drug'; and

(b) whether the definition of the term 'drug' is considered comprehensive as well as definitive and exact by the Government so as to include all genuine products used by the Medical profession as drugs and preclude the possibility of any other product which might be exploited for being a drug?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K KISKU): (a) The policy adopted in deciding whether a particular substance can be deemed to be a 'Drug' as defined in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, is to determine whether it is being used for the diagnosis, prevention, treatment and mitigation of diseases on human beings or animals. Such other substances (other than food) as notified by the Government from time to time, which are used to affect the structure or any function of the human body or intended to be used for the destruction of vermin or insects which

cause diseases in human beings or animals are also deemed to be 'Drugs'.

(b) Yes. The definition is comprehensive enough to include all genuine products used by the medical profession as drugs and precludes the possibility of any other product being exploited as a drug.

Assistance for construction of bridge over river Damodar at Sadar Ghat near Burdwan

3658. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been approached for financial asistance by the Government of West Bengal for the construction of the bridge over the river Domadar at Sadar Ghat near Burdwan, and

(b) if so, the quantum of such assistance asked for and sanctioned by the

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B RANA). (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The proposed bridge, estimated to cost Rs. 130 lakhs is included in the proposals submitted by the Government of West Bengal for financial assistance under the Fifth Plan as part of the Central Aid Programme of State roads of inter-State or economic importance. This will be given due consideration while finalising proposals for the Fifth Five Year Plan keeping in view the availability of resources and *interse* priority of various similar scheme submitted by West Bengal and other States for such assistance. As the Fifth Plan is still in the preparatory stage, the question of sanctioning any amount for the proposed bridge at this stage has not arisen.

वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों तथा हरिजनों के लिये मकानों का निर्माण

3659. श्री रामेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने वर्ष 1973-74 मे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो मे भूमिहीन मजदूरो एंव हरिजनो के लिए मकान बनाने के बारे मे केन्द्रीय सरकार को एक योजना दी है ;

(ख) इस योजना के लिए बिहार सरकार ने कितनी राशि की माग की है , और

(ग) उक्त योजना के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितनी राशि दी गई है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता): (क) से (ग). जी, हा। बिहार सरकार ने रोजगार के एक विशेष कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कुछ चुने हुए ग्रामो के अनुसूचित जातियो तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियो के भूमिहीन ग्रामीण परिवारो के लिए सस्ते मकानो के निर्माण हेतु उन द्वारा बनाई गई योजना की एक प्रति निर्माण और आवास मत्रालय को भेजी है, जिस पर 1973-74 में 1,85 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय अपेक्षित है। इस मत्रालय ने इस उद्देश्य के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता देने की कोई योजना आरंभ नहीं की है। तथापि कृषि मंत्रालय (सामुदायिक विकास विभाग) ने "क्रैश स्कीम फार रूरल एम्पलायमेंट" नामक एक योजना आरम्भ की है जिस के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार सम्बन्धी विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जा सकती है। इस स्थिती

से राज्य सरकार को सूचित कर दिया गया है।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों मे भूमिहीन मजदूरो को आवास-स्थल देने की केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना के अन्तर्गत विकसित आवास-स्थलो पर कुछ चुने हुए जयन्ती-ग्रामो में हरिजनो के लिए मकानो के निर्माण हेतु, गृह मत्रालय द्वारा 1973–74 के लिए राज्य सरकार को 50 लाख रुपये की राशि स्वीकृत की गई है।

सांची के स्तूप के मुख्य द्वार में दरार

3660. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सांची के स्तूप के मुख्य द्वार के कई जगह दरारें पड गई हैं और वह किसी भी समय गिर सकता है,

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार स्तूप के मुख्य द्वार एव अन्य जगहो को, जहा दरारे पड गई हैं मरम्मत कराने का है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस सबंध मे सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) जी नही, मुख्य द्वार मे कोई दरार नही पडी है जो इसके गिरने का कारण हो सके।

(ख) और (ग) उपरोक्त (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुये प्रश्न नही उठता।

Request to sugar industry to reduce free sale price of sugar

3661 SHRI N. K SANGHI
SHRI V MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite substantial increase in production, the open market price of sugar far from registering any reduction, has recorded increase during the last four months.

(b) whether he had appealed to the industry while addressing the annual general meeting of Indian Sugar Manufacturers' Association to sizably reduce the price of free sale of sugar, and

(c) if so, what has been the reaction of the industry and its corresponding effect on price and what other steps are being contemplated to bring down the price of sugar by Government of their own?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULURE (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) The overall availability of sugar this year did not increase in spite of increase in production due to low carry over stocks The open market prices have since July, 1973 been ranging between Rs 3 30 and Rs 3 80 per kg as against the prices range of Rs 3 32 to about Rs 4 00 per kg during April—June 73

(b) Yes Sir

(c) So far there has been no corresponding effect on the prices

The Government propose to continue the policy of partial control in 1973-74 and the efforts to increase cane production, both quality and quantity-wise apart from acceleration of commissioning of newly licensed factories As a result of these measures, the total production in 1973-74 is likely to be around 42 lakh tonnes against about 38 7 lakh tonnes in 1972-73 season It is expected that with the implementation of these measures, the open market prices will be maintained at a reasonable level. The essential requirements of the people will as hitherto be met by levy sugar, which will continue to be sold at a fixed price throughout the country.

Rice subsidy given to Kashmir and other States

3662. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rice supplied by the Central Government to Kashmir is being sold for Rs. 40 per quintal and since when this price is being maintained,

(b) at what price rice is being supplied and what is the element of subsidy given to it and how does it compare with the subsidy given on rice supplied to other States; and

(c) whether Government propose to bring about parity in this matter and if so, their reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The selling price of rice in Jammu and Kashmir is Rs. 40 per quintal for lower income group in Jammu and Srinagar cities, Rs. 50 for rural areas and Rs. 80 uniform for higher income group in cities and rural areas. This price is being maintained for the last three years.

(b) and (c). The issue prices charged to the State Governments including Jammu and Kashmir and the element of subsidy contained therein are the same throughout the country. The present issue prices are Rs 100 per quintal for coarse; Rs 111 for medium; Rs 120 for fine; Rs. 128 for superfine and Rs 150 for superior varieties.

The sale of rice to consumers is being subsidized by the State Governments and as such the question of bringing about parity in this regard does not arise

Application of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act

3663. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act is applicable all over India;

(b) if so, whether some State Governments have restricted the application of the Act in their own States; and

(c) if so, the names of such States and the grounds on which such relation was sought and granted by the Centre?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The requisite information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Inquiry into smuggling of manuscript of Ghalib to Pakistan

3664. SHRI S. A. SHAMIM. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether in answer to Starred Question No. 1496 on 30th July, 1971, the Minister had assured the House to conduct an inquiry into the circumstances leading to the smuggling of a rare manuscript of poet Ghalib in his own hand to Pakistan, and

(b) if so, the result of the enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The police was asked to inquire into the matter. Positive results have not yet been obtained and the inquiry is still in progress.

Discontinuance of present formula of linking sugar-cane price with percentage of recovery

3665 SHRI S M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the present formula of linking sugar-cane price with percentage of recovery is being discontinued, and

(b) if not, the reason for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) No, Sir

(b) This is being continued to provide an incentive to the sugarcane growers to ensure improvement in quality of cane as determined by sucrose content

However, under the policy of partial control, almost all the sugar factories are paying higher prices than the minimum cane price which has helped to augment sugar production

Review of the present policy for retaining Government quarters by employees who have built their own houses on Government Loan

3666 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are reviewing the present policy of allowing those Central Government employees to retain government quarters who have constructed their own houses or purchased ready-built flats from the Delhi Development Authority with the advances granted by Government,

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that if the policy is reversed, a lot of hardship will be caused to a number of such low paid allottees of government quarters in repaying their monthly instalments of government loans and in meeting their connected expenditure such as House Tax, ground rent and insurance premium as it will be impossible for them to rent out portions of small flats and houses, and

(c) whether before arriving at a decision, Government will make a survey of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) All relevant factors will be taken into account before coming to any decision in the matter

Growth of cooperative credit

3667 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the growth of cooperative credit has retarded to a great extent and

(b) if so the reasons for the same and steps proposed to be taken to accelerate the growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) Statewise figures of short and medium term credit advanced by co-operatives in 1968-69 (year preceding the commencement of the Fourth Plan) and in 1971-72 (last year for which figures are available) are given in statement attached Ten States viz., Assam, Bihar, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are operatives in 1968-69 (year preceding dit Out of these, there has been retardation in the case of Assam, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) The main reasons for the retardation/slow rate of progress in these states are the existence of a large number of small and weak pri-

mary societies, the high level of overdues, poor coverage of rural families at the primary level, low level of owned funds of the societies and central banks, low level of deposits mobilised by these institutions and failure to adopt production-oriented lending policies. Remedial measures already initiated as part of the Fifth Five Year Plan include reorganization of primary credit societies to form strong and viable units, rehabilitation of weak central cooperative banks, more liberal contribution by the State Governments to the share capital of these institutions and improvement of the managerial efficiency of the societies and central banks. In addition, the working of the cooperative credit institutions in West Bengal was studied in detail by an expert team of officers of the Reserve Bank of India, Central Government and the State Government The Team made a number of important recommendations for rehabilitating the credit structure in West Bengal and necessary action on those lines has been initiated by the State Government. Similar studies are being undertaken in other weaker states. A Master Plan for development of the cooperative credit structure in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh was also prepared and submitted to the state governments by the Reserve Bank of India.

As the major problem faced by the cooperatives in these states is the inadequacy of resources and high level of overdues, the Fifth Five Year Plan Working Group has recommended the provision of additional loan assistance by the Central and State Governments for augmenting the resources of the cooperative institutions and to enable them to achieve a 20 per cent annual increase in short-term advances to farmers.

Short and Medium-term Loans advanced by cooperatives

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/U Ts	1968-69	1971-72 (Provisional)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Andhra Pradesh	2589	2875
2. Assam	287	116
3. Bihar	1250	1560
4. Gujarat	6526	525
5. Haryana	1218	1925
6. Himachal Pradesh	328	472
7. Jammu & Kashmir	289	318
8. Kerala	2045	3500
9. Madhya Pradesh	4036	5653
10. Maharashtra	9257	11050
11. Manipur	17	28
12. Meghalaya	N.A.	N.A.
13. Mysore	3247	4262
14. Nagaland	N.A.	18

(1)	(2)	(3)
15. Orissa	1130.	1070
16. Punjab	6195	6139
17. Rajasthan	1456	974
18. Tamil Nadu	4373	5778
19. Tripura	14	77
20. Uttar Pradesh	5450	5125
21. West Bengal	579	527
22. Union Territories	111	151
All-India	50397	60143

Starvation Death in Trans-Jamuna Villages of Meja, Allahabad

3668. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported 4 starvation deaths in trans-Jamuna villages of the Meja, a sub-division of Allahabad; and

(b) if so, the measures Government had taken to prevent starvation in the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has reported that no deaths due to starvation have taken place in the State.

(b) Question does not arise.

Write off of Land Revenue in U.P.

3669. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether land revenue which was recoverable from farmers has been written off in as many as 23 districts of U.P. State; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) It is not correct that land revenue recoverable from farmers has been written off in 23 districts of Uttar Pradesh State.

Irregular Supply of Wheat to Flour Mills in Bombay

3670 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received certain complaints about irregular supply of wheat to Roller Flour mills in Bombay;

(b) whether due to this irregular supply of wheat, the roller flour mills have not been able to produce maida for suply to bakeries and as a result all the major biscuit and bread manufacturing units have downed shutters;

(c) whether the general public has to face a lot of difficulties due to this; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure regular and normal supply of wheat to Roller Flour mills there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The Roller Flour Mills in Bombay had complained to the State Government about the irregular supply of wheat by the Food Corporation of India. Non-supply of wheat to the Roller Flour Mills had resulted in the Roller Flour Mills not producing maida as scheduled for supplying to bakeries and Biscuit manufacturers. Due to this reason the Parle Biscuit Company; the Britania Biscuit Company and the Shalimar Biscuit Company were closed during July, 1973, for one day, four days and four days respectively. The supply of wheat to the Roller Flour Mills has since been resumed.

Correspondence Courses at University Level

3672. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of States where Correspondence Course is in force at University level;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce Correspondence Courses at least in one of the Universities in each State; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof and the time by which these courses are likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The Universities of Andhra and Sri Venkateswara (A.P.), Bombay (Maharashtra), Delhi (Union Territory of Delhi), Himachal Pradesh (H.P.), Madurai (Tamil Nadu), Meerut (U.P.), Mysore (Mysore), Panjab (Union Territory of Chandigarh), Punjabi (Panjab) and Rajasthan (Rajasthan) have started Correspondence Courses in certain under-graduate/post-graduate courses.

(b) and (c). It is for the universities to introduce Correspondence Courses. The University Grants Commission, however, gives upto Rupees five lakhs for a period of four years to a university for starting the Correspondence Courses at the under-graduate level.

The Commission is of the view that extension of these courses should be supported in those universities which want to introduce them through the regional languages. The Commission also proposes to extend the programme during the Fifth Plan period to areas not yet covered. The Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education has also recommended that at least one University in every State should introduce Correspondence Courses.

Death due to Drought in Bihar

3673. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some deaths due to the drought have been reported from the state of Bihar during the last two months;

(b) if so, its break up district-wise; and

(c) the assistance provided by the Centre to Bihar for giving relief to drought affected persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The State Government of Bihar has reported that no death due to starvation has taken place in the State.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A Central Study Team has visited the State from the 12th to 15th August, 1973 for an on-the-spot study of drought situation in the State. Necessary central assistance will be provided to the State Government in the light of recommendations made by the Central Team.

Black Marketing in Wheat Bran

3674. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:
SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the widespread practice of black marketing in wheat bran, a controlled commodity, licences for which are alleged to be sold at the mill gates to the flour mills producing the bran which is rolled fine in the Mills and mixed with fine Maida and also Atta;

(b) whether Government have drawn the attention of the State Governments who administer the wheat licences and asked them to take precautionary measures; and

(c) whether some cases of wheat bran scandal have come to the notice of Government, and if so, the particulars thereof and the action taken against the persons involved in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Some cases of black-marketing and unauthorised disposal of wheat products have come to the notice of the Government. The State Governments, who, as licencing authorities are competent to take action, are already seized of the matter.

(c) In West Bengal, 70 cases have been registered with the police for the alleged blackmarketing in wheat bran; and 57 persons have been arrested in this connection. These cases are under police investigation.

Allocation of Nitrogenous Fertiliser to Maharashtra and its Actual Delivery

3675. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation of Nitrogenous fertilisers to Maharashtra during February to July, 1973 and the actual deliveries of such fertilisers for the said period;

(b) whether Zuari Agra Chemical, Goa has not fulfilled the target of promised delivery, whether such possibility was brought to the notice by Government of Maharashtra at Zonal Fertiliser Conference held at Bombay on 8th March, 1973;

(c) whether the plea of the State Government to allocate from pool additional quality to make up the Zuari shortfall has been rejected and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government will allow the shortfall to be carried over so that the non-availability of adequate fertilizers may not adversely effect the agricultural production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A total quantity of 70160 tonnes of Nitrogenous fertilisers in terms of Nutrients, was allotted to the State during the period Feb.-July, 1973. The State received an approximate quantity of 52,554 tonnes of N during the period.

(b) Yes, Sir. M/s Zuari Agro-Chemicals Goa, have not been able to supply fertilisers as per their commitments due to some technical problems, resulting in the delayed start-up of the Unit. During the West Zonal Conference on fertilizers held at Bombay on March 8, 1973, the State Government of Maharashtra

had expressed doubts about the ability of M/s Zuari Agro Chemicals to go on stream. But the commitments of the Zuari Agro Chemicals taken for the purpose of planning were based on the firm estimates, given by the manufacturers and the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.

(c) The Government of India have not been able to accept the pleas of the State Government to make up, from the Pool the shortfall by Zuari Unit because of the limited supplies available with the Central Fertiliser Pool.

(d) Since the Kharif, 1973 season (Feb.-July) is already over, no fertilizer will now be supplied to the State, against the Kharif 1973 requirements. However, the requirements of fertilisers of the State, for Rabi 1973-74 have already been assessed in the West Zonal Conference held at Bombay on July 26 and July 27, 1973 and efforts will be made to ensure that the fertiliser requirements of the States for the season are fully met.

National Highways in Maharashtra

3676. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a separate highway wing has been created by the Maharashtra State Government to deal exclusively with the National Highways;

(b) the amount of expenditure on the National Highways in Maharashtra during the year 1972-73;

(c) whether the works are continuing in full swing during the current year;

(d) the amount asked for by the State Government for these works; and

(e) whether Government propose to sanction the full amount asked for so that the works may not suffer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a separate Chief Engineer to deal exclusively with National Highway Works in Maharashtra.

(b) The expenditure incurred during 1972-73 is reported to be as follows:—

	Rs.
Original Works—	1386.00 lakhs
Maintenance & Repairs—	123.90 lakhs

(c) Yes, Sir. The works are reported to be in progress.

(d) The State Government had proposed a provision of Rs. 2100.11 lakhs for Original Works and Rs 182.34 lakhs for Maintenance and Repairs for 1973-74.

(e) An amount of Rs. 10.50 crores has been provided in the budget for the current year.

Increase in Cropped Area to Meet Target of Grain Production

3677. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether over 100 million hectares increase is proposed in crop area to meet the target of 115 million tonnes of grain production by 1973-74;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) the area proposed to be brought under cultivation Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Against the coverage of 122.21 million hectaras during 1971-72, the total area under food-grain is projected to reach the level of 126.25 million hectares during 1973-74; out of which 81.25 million hectares are planned for the current kharif season and 45 million hectares during the rabi season.

The broad outlines of the programme are:

(i) expansion of area under high yielding varieties; and

(ii) concentration of efforts in selected areas that have greater potential, but where high yielding varieties have not yet been successfully adopted.

The State-wise break up of area targetted under foodgrains during kharif 1973 is given in the enclosed statement. Similar break-up for rabi season has not yet been finalised

STATEMENT

Projections of Area under foodgrains during Kharif, 1973.

(In lakh hectares)

	State/Union Territory	Total area
1.	Andhra Pradesh	64·90
2.	Assam	20·84
3.	Bihar	69·04
4.	Gujarat	43·86
5.	Haryana	16·73
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4·65
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	5·96
8.	Kerala	8·31
9.	Madhya Pradesh	103·96
10.	Maharashtra	77·45
11.	Manipur	1·57
12.	Meghalaya	1·15
13.	Mysore	50·40
14.	Nagaland	0·60
15.	Orissa	49·84
16.	Punjab	11·3
17.	Rajasthan	88·98
18.	Tamil Nadu	8·68
19.	Tripura	2·[illegible]
20.	Uttar Pradesh	9[illegible]

State/Union Territory	Total area
21. West Bengal	48·46
22. Arunachal Pradesh	0·60
23. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0·01
24. Delhi	0·18
25. Goa, Daman & Diu	0·06
26. Mizoram	0·01
27. Pondicherry	0·36
	812·44 Or say
	81·25 million hectares.

Demand for Increase in Quantity of Sugar being Supplied at Fair Price Shops in Delhi

3678. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar per head being supplied through the Fair Price Shops in Delhi;

(b) whether there is a growing demand that this quantity is not enough and therefore there should be an upward revision of quantity of sugar for the consumers; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) 900 gms per head per month.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Levy sugar is being allotted to all the States on a ration basis after taking into consideration the 1971 census population factor, the pattern of consumption during 1967-68 and 1968-69, when the difference between the price of levy sugar and free market sugar was significant and the availability of sugar stocks. Due to limited availability of sugar stocks, it has not been possible to increase the quantum of monthly release of levy sugar and hence the monthly quotas of the States including Delhi, could not also be increased.

Provision of Special Ward for Employees of B.H.U. Hospital

3679. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand to provide a Special Ward for the employees of the Banaras Hindu University in the Hospital situated inside the University Campus and to give them free medical treatment; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Resolution by Executive Council regarding B.H.U. Press and Hospital Employees

3680. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL

WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether those who are serving in the Banaras Hindu University Press and the Hospital in the University Campus are not being treated as technical persons;

(b) whether a Resolution was passed by the Executive Council to treat the BHU Press employees on par with the Delhi University Press employees and to give such benefits to the Hospital employees as are being given to the employees of the Maulana Azad Medical College, Delhi; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken to implement this resolution?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Legal Cases about B.H.U. in Courts

3681. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Banaras Hindu University is involved in about 100 legal cases in various Courts of the country and majority of them are between the University and its employees including Class IV employees;

(b) if so, whether any recommendation that the Vice-Chancellor should arrange to form a Committee to settle such cases and that wherever possible, some compromise should be arrived at to settle the disputes, was made; and

(c) if so, what action have been taken in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Prejudices and Predilection about Kashmir in Regional Geography Text Books for Public School

3682. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the prejudices and predilection about Kashmir in regional geography text-book for Public Schools;

(b) if so, what action has been taken in the matter;

(c) whether Government are considering restructuring of Text-books Committees and effect necessary improvement in their working; and

(d) if so, the steps taken /proposed in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P. YADAV): (a) to (d). One text book on Regional Geography published by the Oxford University Press and imported from Malaysia was found to be in use in certain Public Schools. The book had some objectionable passages concerning Kashmir. The book has since been withdrawn by the Publishers. A crash programme of review of text-books used in the Public Schools and other unaided English medium schools has been undertaken by the National Council of Educational Research and Training. The text books used in such Schools are not prescribed by State Text-books Boards. The Council of the Indian School

Certificate Examination to which some of the Public Schools are affiliated is being requested to examine their procedure for prescribing text-books for their schools.

Change in Small Farm Management

3683. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any change in small farm management was urged by the Director of I.C.A.R.; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes. Director General of I.C.A.R. has been advocating the development of cooperative management of some of the operations of small holdings in crops like rice, jowar, sugarcane, etc under conditions where only such crops like rice, jowar, sugarcane, etc. farmers to adopt effectively practices like scientific water management, fertilizer application and post control.

(b) It is the policy of the Government of India to promote the growth of agricultural Co-operatives. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has also drawn up a Scheme for providing training to agricultural and veterinary graduates for enabling them to act as catalysts in bringing about collective endeavour in a village or water-shed community in areas such as water management, drainage, pest control etc This Scheme of training will be operated in a manner that will promote the effectiveness of the assistance provided to farmers in the areas covered by the Small and Marginal armers Agencies.

Sarvahitkari Cooperative House Building Society Ltd., New Delhi

3684. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a piece of land measuring 23.27 acres situated in Zone F-2, Bahapur, East of Kailash (South Delhi) was allotted to Sarvahitkari Cooperative House Building Society Ltd., New Delhi in the year 1961-62 and if so, at what rate;

(b) the causes of delay in development of the land and approval of the lay out of plan by the Delhi Administration; and

(c) when the plots are likely to be given to the members of the society and what would be the probable cost of developed land per sq. yard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The allotment was made in 1963-64. The amount charged so far is about Rs. 5.60 per square yard.

(b) The Society did not submit a proper lay out plan showing ownership/lease hold right for the entire land. The plan of the Society did not also fulfil the Master Plan/Zonal Plans regulations in regard to community facilities.

(c) Allotment of plots will be possible only after the land has been developed by the Society in accordance with the approved lay out/services plans. It is not possible to indicate the cost of development which will be incurred by the Society itself

Suspension of Elections to Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society Ltd.

3685. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Build-

ing Society Ltd., Delhi had requested the Government to depute a senior Officer from the office of the Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Delhi to supervise the elections of the Society held on 20th May, 1973;

(b) if so, whether Government had deputed any Officer for the purpose and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the elections took place as scheduled and the results were communicated by the Society to the Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Delhi, and if so, the names of office bearers elected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A request was received from one person claiming himself to be the Joint Secretary of the Society that an Inspector may be deputed to supervise the election fixed for 20th May, 1973.

(b) Since an enquiry into the constitution, working and financial position of the Society has been in progress and the membership list is disputed, the Society was advised by the Delhi Administration not to hold any election at this stage. The question of deputing any official did not, therefore, arise.

(c) The wording of a telegram received in this connection by the Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Delhi administration, is reproduced below:—

> "Unanimous election of Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society (Stop) No polling on twentieth May (Stop) List of elected office-bearer and members follows.
>
> Kanti Swarup Sharma, Secretary, Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative 154 Hari Nagar Ashram, New Delhi-14".

House Rent Allowance to Employees of Department of Teaching Aids

3686. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Department of Teaching Aids (National Council of Education Research and Training), New Delhi are being paid House Ret Allowance at the rate of 15 per cent of pay whereas the employees of other Departments of N.C.E.R.T. also stationed at New Delhi are getting House Rent Allowance at the rate of 25 per cent of pay on the plea that the office of the Department of Teaching Aids is not located in the main building of N.C.E.R.T. at Sri Aurobindo Marg; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by the Ministry to grant House Rent Allowance at the uniform rate to all the employees of N.C.E.R.T. to remove this anomaly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). On the development of the N.I.E. Campus at Mehrauli Road (Sri Aurobindo Marg) the various Departments of the National Institute of Education which were scattered all over Delhi were shifted to the N. .E. Campus. This caused considerable inconvenience to the employees, particularly the low-paid employees, as no cheap residential accommodation was available for them in the nearby localities and they could also not get Government accommodation. The employees of the Departments shifted to the Campus were therefore allowed House Rent Allowance at 25 per cent of pay. This concession is, however, allowed only to such staff as was recruited upto 12-5-1971.

2. The employees of the Department of Teaching Aids which is situated in Indraprastha Estate and the Central Institute of Education which is situated in the Delhi University area (campus) were continued to be paid House Rent Allowance at 15 per cent of pay as their residential accommodation was not disturbed by any shifting of the office or place of working as in the case of N.I.E. and Secretariat Staff.

3. The staff of the Central Institute of Education have moved the High Court of Delhi on this point through a writ petition. The orders of the Court are awaited.

Pilot Land Colonisation Projects

3687. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) the names of the States in which the pilot land colonisation projects will be set up,

(b) the major consideration for pilot land colonisation in a particular village/area of a State, and

(c) the target date fixed for opening the first pilot land colony?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) The Government of India are examining the possibilities of taking up pilot projects of Gainful Employment through Land Colonisation, for which sites have been tentatively selected in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, for the time being

(b) The major considerations are—

(i) Willingness of the State Government concerned to implement the pilot project;

(ii) Availability of about 1200 acres of land in compact blocks;

(iii) Possibility of reclaiming the land with minimum effort and reasonable cost.

(c) The State Government concerned have been requested to draw up detailed concrete schemes for executing the projects on the sites selected. Such schemes are still to be received and further examined.

Appreciable amount of Lead found in Gulal, Sindoor, Surma and morning sample of drinking water from a Tap

3688. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that 'Gulal', Sindoor, Surma and a morning sample of drinking water from a tap are containing appreciable amounts of lead which can poison the blood and cause or contribute to brain damage,

(b) whether the people of industrial or urban environment are at risk because industrialisation is associated with higher levels of lead contamination, and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to prevent this health hazard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K KISKU) (a) The attention of the Government had been drawn to the press reports which appeared in March, 1973 in regard to the harmful effect of 'Gulal', Sindoor and Surma and the high level of lead in samples of drinking water

(b) and (c) A pilot study to estimate the lead levels in soil and air in selected marked areas of heavy vehicular traffic has been carried out by

the Indian Council of Medical Research in Ahmedabad. The study has shown the presence of lead in samples of air, soil and urine of the persons studied in varying degrees. Further detailed investigation is in progress at the National Institute of Occupational Health Ahmedabad.

Scheme to increase the Yield of Groundnut

3690. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage of groundnut oil has been the main cause of decline in the production of Vanaspati Ghee in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering any scheme to increase the yield of groundnut,

(c) if so, whether Government would consider inclusion of Jaipur and Sawai-Madhopur Districts of Rajasthan under intensive cultivation programme under this Scheme, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The decline in the production of vanaspati was brought about partly by the steep fall in the production of groundnut oil during 1972-73 and partly in the inadequacy and high prices of imported oils for meeting the shortfall. The severe power cut in many of the States was also a contributory factor.

(b) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Maximising Production of groundnut is already operating in important groundnut growing States, with a view to increasing the yield of groundnut by adoption of intensive cultivation measures both under assured rainfall and irrigated conditions.

(c) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Maximising Production of Groundnut is operating in Rajasthan since 1968-69. The scope of the scheme has already been extended to Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur Districts of Ajmer Division from 1972-73. This scheme is being continued during 1973-74.

(d) Does not arise.

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों में एक ही दरवाजा होने के कारण

3691. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या नवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के अन्तर्गत चलने वाली सभी बसो मे यात्रियो के चढने तथा उतरने के लिये केवल एक ही दरवाजा है जिससे यात्रियो को बहुत असुविधा होती है;

(ख) क्या भारत के अन्य राज्यों में दो दरवाजे, एक यात्री के चढने तथा दूसरा उनके उतरने के लिये होते हैं, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके कारण क्या है?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम०बी० राना): (क) से (ग) : कुछ बसो मे अन्दर जाने तथा बाहर निकलने के लिये एक ही द्वार है । कुछ बसों में, जो 1970 के बाद खरीदी गई हैं, दो द्वार हैं। परन्तु, एक द्वार बन्द रखा जाता है क्योंकि प्रत्येक बस में केवल एक ही सवाहक होता है । अन्य राज्यो मे कुछ निगमो के पास दो दरवाजो वाली छ गाडिया हैं ।

कृषि भूमि के स्वामित्व वाले मंत्रियों तथा सरकारी कर्मचारियों को गेहूं सरकार को बेचने के निर्देश दिये जाने के समाचार

3692. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार ने मंत्रियों, सरकारी कर्मचारियों को, जिनके पास खेती की जमीन

है निदेश दिये हैं कि वे अपना गहू सरकार को ही बेचें ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इन निर्देशो के अनुसार कितने व्यक्तियो ने और कितना कितना अपना गेहू अलग अलग सरकार को बेचा है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) :(क) जी नही।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नही उठता ।

सरकार को सीधे गेहूं बेचने वाले किसानों को सुविधाएं और रियायतें

3693 श्री लाल जी भाई : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि गेहू के थोक व्यापार के राष्ट्रीयकरण को सफल बनाने हेतु भारत के विभिन्न राज्यो ने सरकार को सीधे गेहू बेचने वाले कृष्को को क्या क्या सुविधाए अथवा रियायते दी है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय म राज्य मत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : गेहू उत्पादक प्रमुख राज्यो मे किसानो को उर्वरक, चीनी, वनस्पति, सीमेन्ट और डीजल जैसी कुछेक आवश्यक वस्तुए इन वस्तुओ की समूची उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करते हुए, नियन्त्रित दरो पर सप्लाई की जा रही हैं । विभिन्न राज्य सरकारो द्वारा किसानो को दिए गए अन्य प्रोत्साहन इस प्रकार हैं —खरीद मूल्य के अतिरिक्त परिवहन प्रभार देना, चुगी, टोल कर, नौघाट शुल्क और सफाई तथा मण्डी प्रभार की प्रतिपूर्ति करना । भारत सरकार ने गेहू अधिप्राप्त करने वाले राज्यो के लिए अधिप्राप्ति के स्तर से जुडी हुई एक प्रोत्साहन बोनस योजना की भी घोषणा की है ताकि जो किसान अधिप्राप्ति मे मदद देते हैं उनको कृषि आदानो आदि मे राजसहायता दी जा सके ।

आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में सहकारी समितियों के कार्य करण का अध्ययन

3694. श्री अमवाहू प्रधान : क्या कृषि मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उनके मत्रालय द्वारा किये गये अध्ययन के अनुसार आदिवासी क्षेत्रो मे सहकारी समितियो के कार्यकरण वहां पर विद्यमान स्थिति के अनुरूप नहीं हैं,

(ख) क्या उनके मत्रालय का ध्यान इन क्षेत्रो मे बडी राशिया के दुरुपयोग की ओर दिलाया गया है जबकि ऋणो को आदिवासियो को दिया गया दिखाया गया है, हालाकि वे ऋण उनको नही दिये गये हैं और जिन मामलो मे आदिवासियो ने ऋण की राशि को लौटा दिया है उनको रिकार्ड से उनके नाम मे नही काटा गया है और इस प्रकार उन्हे अनावश्यक ही परेशान किया जा रहा है

(ग) इस बारे मे स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए पाचवी पचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या योजनाए शुरू की जा रही हैं ताकि आदिवासी इन सहकारी योजनाओ से लाभ प्राप्त कर सके , और

(घ) क्या पाचवी पचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत आदिवासी क्षेत्र के लिए सहकारी क्षेत्र के बारे मे कुछ विशेष नियतन नही किया गया ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय मे राज्य मत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) (क) कृषि मत्रालय द्वारा गठित अध्ययन टोली द्वारा चार राज्यो अर्थात्, आन्ध्र प्रदेश (श्रीकाकुलम) बिहार (सिंहभूम), मध्य प्रदेश (दान्तेवाडा तथा कोटा) और उडीसा (गजम तथा कोरापुट) के आदिवासी विकास अभिकरण परियोजना क्षेत्रो मे सहकारी ढाचे का पुनर्गठन करने के बारे मे अध्ययन किये गये थे। अध्ययन टोली ने इन सभी परियोजना क्षेत्रो में

सहकारी सोसायटियों के कार्यकरण को असंतोषजनक नहीं पाया। अध्ययन दल ने कहा है कि आंध्र प्रदेश के श्रीकाकुलम जिले में गिरीजन सहकारी निगम ने गिरीजन अर्थ-व्यवस्था के तीन महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों, अर्थात् ऋण की व्यवस्था, लघु वन उपज के विपणन तथा उपभोज्य वस्तुओं की आपूर्ति, जो बिचौलियों तथा महाजनों द्वारा आदिवासी क्षेत्रों का शोषण किये जाने के तीन मूल क्षेत्र हैं, में प्रमुख भूमिका अदा की है। तथापि, अन्य बहुत-से आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में सहकारी सोसायटियों के ढांचे को नया रूप देने और उनके कार्यकरण को सरल तथा कारगर बनाने की आवश्यकता है, ताकि उन्हें आदिवासियों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये और भी प्रभावी बनाया जा सके।

अध्ययन दल की सिफारिशों की असल बात यह है कि आदिवासियों को सहायता के लिये बहुत अधिक संस्थाओं के पास न जाना पड़े। इसलिए प्राथमिक सहकारी सोसायटी जो अलग-अलग आदिवासियों का काम करती है को ही उनकी आवश्यकता की सभी सेवायें उपलब्ध करनी चाहिये अर्थात् अल्प व मध्यकालीन उत्पादन ऋण तथा उपभोग ऋण प्रदान करना, जिसकी वसूली लघुवन उपज की बिक्री में की जानी है, निवेश तथा उपभोज्य वस्तुयें वितरित करना, लघु वन उपज तथा कृषि उपज का विपणन, आदि। इन क्षेत्रों में सहकारी सोसायटियों के ढांचे के प्रतिरूप के अभिकल्पन में वर्तमान ढांचे, जहां-कहीं यह काफी संतोषजनक रूप से कार्य कर रहा है, का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिये। नये संगठन केवल तब स्थापित किये जाने चाहिये जब यह समझा जाये कि उभरती हुई परिस्थिति की मांग को पूरा करने के लिये वर्तमान ढांचे पर निर्भर नहीं किया जा सकता है। इस टोली ने प्रत्येक परियोजना क्षेत्र के लिये सहकारी सोसायटियों के ढांचे के बारे में विस्तृत सिफारिशें की हैं।

(ख) अध्ययन टोली ने आदिवासियों के लिए रखी गई अथवा उनसे वसूल की गई धनराशियों के दुरुपयोग की कोई जांच नहीं की है। तथापि, इसने इन आदिवासी विकास अभिकरण परियोजनाओं में से एक के बारे में अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह कहा है कि रिपोर्ट के अनुसार ऐसे दृष्टांत थे जहां प्रबंधकों और पर्यवेक्षण की अपर्याप्तताओं के कारण कुछ सदस्यों विशेष रूप से आदिवासियों द्वारा लौटाई गई धनराशियां उनके हिसाब में जमा नहीं की गई थी। इस प्रश्न के भाग (ख) में उल्लिखित किस्म के अन्य कोई दृष्टांत इस मंत्रालय के ध्यान में नहीं आये हैं। यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि इन इलाकों में आदिवासियों को पर्याप्त धन मिल सके और आदिवासियों का उनके लिए बनाई गई सहकारी संस्थाओं में विश्वास उत्पन्न किया जा सके, अध्ययन टोली ने बहुत सी विशिष्ट सिफारिशें की हैं।

(ग) पांचवी योजना में आदिवासी इलाकों में सहकारी सोसायटियों को पुनर्गठित करने की योजना को अभी तक अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है। तथापि, प्रयोगिक आदिवासी विकास अभिकरण परियोजना के इलाकों में सहकारी ढांचे को पुनर्गठित करने के बारे में अध्ययन टोली की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने में प्राप्त होने वाला अनुभव पांचवीं योजना अवधि में इस बारे में नीति निश्चित करने के लिए उपयोगी रहेगा।

(घ) इस बारे में पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए प्रस्तावों को अभी अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

Development of Agricultural Mandis in Madhya Pradesh

3695 SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN
SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH.

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the number of mandis which the Centre has sponsored under the deve-

lopment programme this year in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the Centre has also been requested to expedite a Rs. 23.60 crore Mandi Development Scheme submitted to it for securing a world bank loan to provide 106 agricultural mandis in the State; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the reaction of Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) On the recommendation of the State Governments, two Mandis, namely, Ujjain and Raipur in Madhya Pradesh have been considered for assistance under the Central Scheme for the development of regulated markets during the year 1972-73.

(b) and (c). The Madhya Pradesh Government had prepared a Project for the development of 106 markets with a total outlay of Rs. 23.6 crores for assistance from the World Bank. The Government of India have after an examination of the Project advised the State Government to revise the report along certain lines. The revised report from the State Government in awaited.

Provision of Coopting Members of Managing Committee of Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society

3696. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision in the bye-laws of the Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society Ltd., Delhi to coopt members of the Managing Committee, if any member resigns during the course of the year;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the date on which this provision was made in the bye-laws of the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The actual facts would be known after completion of the enquiry already ordered by the Delhi Administration into the constitution, working and financial position of the society.

(c) In view of the reply to part (a) of the Question, part (c) of the Question does not arise

Reduction in Fifth Plan Outlay in respect of Adult Education

3697 SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make reduction in the Fifth Plan outlay in respect of Adult education;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) how it will affect the adult education programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P. YADAV): (a) to (c). A total outlay of Rs. 50 crores was proposed to the Planning Commission for the schemes of Adult Education. The Planning Commission is formulating the Fifth Plan and the precise outlays for any sector/sub-sector like Adult Education have not yet been finalised. Therefore, the question of reducing/increasing outlays for Adult Education does not arise at present.

Education Delegations Sent Abroad

3698. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Educational Delegations sent abroad during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(b) the number of delegates in each Delegation with names and State to which they belong?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). A statement of Educational Delegations sponsored by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5442/73].

Reorganisation of Government Museums

3699. SHRI VEKARIA
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to reorganise the Government Museums in the country; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Government have under consideration the recomendations made by the Central Museums Review Committee. However, Government do not propose to shift any section from one museum to another.

Scheme to fight Air and Water Pollution in Big Cities

3700. SHRI C. K CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI SHANKER DEO SAVANT:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes have been prepared to fight air and water pollution in big cities in India; and

(b) if so, what are the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Yes. The Central Bill for the Prevention of Water Pollution was introduced in the Rajya Sabha in 1969 and is expected to be passed shortly. The Bill for the control of Air Pollution is being examined by this Ministry in consultation with the concerned authorities and will be introduced in Parliament as and when finalised. The Bill on the prevention and control of water pollution envisages the setting up of Central and State Boards for the enforcement of the provisions of the proposed enactment.

Effect of Cut in Current Year's Budget on Rural Health Scheme

3701. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cut in current year's budget on health programmes will affect the rural health scheme; and

(b) if so, in what manner?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Payment of Stamp Duty to DDA for Multi-Storeyed Flats

3702. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI R. V. BADE:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether allottees of flats in Multi-storeyed buildings constructed by DDA are required to pay stamp duty for getting the flats registered in their own names, if so, whether the same amounts to about Rs. 3,000 or more for a Middle Income Group flat;

(b) whether Government are aware that the high rate of stamp duty causes a lot of hardships to such allottees and will be a great imediment in the housing programme of Government; and

(c) whether the various Welfare Associations of DDA flat allottees have represented to the DDA and the Government against charging of heavy stamp duty and requested for relexation in its payment for the flats and houses constructed by Government agencies and alternatively for charging the stamp duty only for the cost of land on which the multi-storeyed flats have been constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes. The duty is levied at the rate of 8 per cent *ad valorem*.

(b) and (c). Representations were received from Welfare Associations about the hardships caused by the stamp duty. The question of waiving the duty or charging it only in respect of the cost of land was taken up with the Delhi Administration, which did not, however, agree to the proposal.

Association of Federation of All India Foodgrain Dealers Association in Procurement of Foodgrains

3703. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Federation of All India Foodgrains Dealers Association has urged the Government to associate the trade in the task of procurement and distribution of foodgrains under a system of levy according to which 50 per cent of what they buy may be handed over to the Government at the fixed procurement price and the rest may be sold in the free market;

(b) if so, whether they addressed a communication in this regard to the Prime Minister;

(c) if so, whether the Ministry has examined the recommendations; and

(d) if so, the final decision taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Under the "State Take-over of wholesale Trade in wheat" scheme, procurement of wheat is done through the State Governments, the Food Corporation of India, State Marketing Cooperative Federations and other public agencies designated for the purpose to the exclusion of the private trade. Distribution is channelised through public distribution system.

I.C.A.R. as a Wing of Ministry of Agriculture

3704. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the recommendations made by the Enquiry Committee on I.C.A.R. is that I.C.A.R. is

to be made a Wing of the Union Ministry;

(b) if so, whether Government has accepted this recommendations;

(c) the other recommendations made by the Committee; and

(d) what steps are being taken to improve the working of the I.C.A.R.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. The I.C.A.R. Inquiry Committee have recommended that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research should be converted into a Department of Agricultural Research and Education under the Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) to (d). The Report has already been laid on the Table of the House on 3rd August, 1973. The Committee have suggested some radical changes in the present organisational set-up of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Decisions on the recommendations have to be based on a detailed study by the Government of India in the overall context of the organisation and management of scientific institutions in the country. The Cabinet have, accordingly, appointed a Group of Ministers under the chairmanship of Minister of Agriculture to examine all aspects of the matter to enable decisions to be taken on the detailed and comprehensive recommendations. On the advice of the Group of Ministers, decisions on some urgent matters have been taken. These were announced by the Minister of Agriculture in his statement made in the Lok Sabha in response to the Calling Attention Notice, on the 1st August, 1973.

Central Aid to Housing Cooperative Societies formed by Central and State Government Employees

3705. SHRI B. K. DAS-CHOWDHURY:
SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state.

(a) whether his Ministry can directly help Housing Co-operative Societies formed by Central and State Government employees to construct their own houses in districts, towns and cities; and

(b) if so, the rules and procedures of the same and the amount of investment to each cooperative society on loan basis and its terms of payments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b) At present, there is no such scheme under which this Ministry can directly help Housing Cooperative Societies of Central and State Government employees. Such assistance under the social housing schemes, wherever admissible, is sanctioned by the State Governments who actually implement those schemes

Funds to States for Minor Irrigation Programmes

3706. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any scheme to provide more funds to States where minor irrigation programmes are far below than some other States; and

(b) the progress of minor irrigation in all the States in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Statewise progress of minor irrigation programme in the country is given in the attached statement:

STATEMENT

(000 hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Fourth Plan Target	Achievements during 1969-70 to 1972-73 (anticipated)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	400·00	199·44
2.	Assam	140·00	161·30
3.	Bihar	800·00	584·20
4.	Gujarat	500·00	441·00
5.	Haryana	250·00	280·00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10·00	12·56
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	60·00	24·48
8.	Kerala	80·00	75·50
9.	Madhya Pradesh	620 00	446·00
10.	Maharashtra	600·00	433·00
11.	Manipur	17·00	14·20
12.	Meghalaya	10·00	7·94
13.	Mysore	220·00	188 00
14.	Nagaland	8·80	7·90
15.	Orissa	100·00	101·00
16.	Punjab	600·00	558·00
17.	Rajasthan	300·00	302·50
18.	Tamil Nadu	500·00	420·00
91.	Tripura	4·00	10·40
20.	Uttar Pradesh	2400·00	2048·00
21.	West Bengal	250·00	334·60
	Total States	7869·80	6650·02
	Total U. T.	33·06	10·77
	All India	7902·86*	6660·79

*All India Target is 7200 thousand hectares.

1. The figures in this statement also include, besides new irrigation (without being discontinued for depreciation) existing area classified as irrigated areas which irrigation is improved and the area benefited by drainage and embankment schemes.

Ban on Movement of Fertiliser Produced at Sindri to other States

3707. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fertilisers like Ammonium Sulphate and Ammonium nitrate produced in the Sindri Fertilisers Factory in Bihar is banned to some States like Andhra Pradesh and others;

(b) if so, the names of the States where such ban is in force and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reasons for any such ban on movement of fertilisers from one State to another?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) and (b) No There is no ban on movement of fertiliser from fertiliser factories. However, priority in rail movement from fertiliser factories can be given only if the fertiliser is moved within a nationalised distribution zone approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Railway Board The rationalised distribution zone for priority movement by rail of fertiliser from Sindri factory has been laid down as follows:—

West Bengal (BG), North Bihar (BG/MG), Orissa (BG), Madhya Pradesh (BG), Andhra Pradesh (Coastal areas. *viz*, Waltair upto Nellore).

(c) As stated above there is no ban on movement of fertiliser from fertiliser factories Even the Fertiliser Movement Control Order restricting inter state movement of fertiliser, exempts from its purview the movement of fertiliser from factories by the manufacturers. However, for getting priority in rail movement, certain rationalisation is expected to be done This is essential to make the best use of the transport capacity by avoiding cross and longlead movements and helps to ensure quick and adequate movement of fertiliser as well as avoid unnecessary adverse effect on the movement of other essential commodities.

Rural and Urban Drinking Water facilities

3708. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state whether his Ministry has any scheme to provide drinking water facilities in village areas and also to construct water works for the supply of filtered water in semi-urban and also rural market areas where there is conglomeration of good number of persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): During the Fourth Plan period there is a provision of Rs. 125 crores in the State Plans for implementing water supply schemes in the village areas. Judged by the trend of expenditure, it is expected that by the end of Fourth Plan, an expenditure of nearly Rs 200 crores would have been spent for rural water supply schemes which will include an expenditure of Rs. 34 crores under the Central Government Accelerated Programme of Rural Water Supply.

Water Supply is in the State sector and it is for the State Governments to decide the *inter-se* priority to implement schemes for semi-urban and rural market areas etc.

दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में बिजली का अभाव

3709 श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या जून और जुलाई 1973 के महीनों में दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में विद्युत का अभाव रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका रोगियों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है कि विद्युत के अभाव का रोगियों पर प्रभाव न पड़े ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) . (क) और (ख). जहा तक केन्द्रीय सरकारी अस्पतालों अर्थात् सफदरजंग और विलिंग्डन अस्पतालो का सम्बन्ध है, सूचना सलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

दिल्ली के दूसरे अस्पतालो के बारे मे सूचना यथाशीघ्र भेज दी जाएगी ।

विवरण

सफदरजंग अस्पताल

(क) जी हा ।

(ख) किसी गम्भीर समस्या का सामना नही करना पड़ा क्योंकि अधिकाश अनिवार्य और महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रो मे डीजल जैनरेटरो से दी जाने वाली इमरजेंसी बिजली की व्यवस्था थी । दूसरे सभी जगहों मे हरीकेन लालटेनें दे दी गई थी ।

विलिंग्डन अस्पताल

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) (i) इस अस्पताल में बिजली के लिए एक जैनरेटर है जिससे निम्नलिखित स्थानो को बिजली की कमी के समय बिजली दी गई :—

(1) एक्स-रे कक्ष

(2) कमरा नं० 7 बाह्य रोगी विभाग (चिकित्सा)

(3) सब स्टेशन सर्किट्स (एस०/एस०)

(4) मुख्य द्वार की लाइट (एल० एण्ड पी०)

(5) 360 पलंगों वाला ब्लाक

(6) रक्त बैंक

(7) आपरेशन थियेटर—पहली मंजिल (एल० एण्ड पी०)

(8) आपरेशन थियेटर—सबसे निचली मंजिल (एल० एण्ड पी०)

(9) सभी लिफ्टें

(10) कैजुअल्टी पहली मंजिल कैजुअल्टी सबसे निचली मंजिल (एल० एण्ड पी०)

(ii) जिन विभागो को इस जेनरेटर से बिजली नही दी जाती है, उन्हें हरीकेन लालटेन और मोमबत्तिया दी जाती हैं ।

विभिन्न फसलों के लिए 'माडल फार्मों' की स्थापना

3710 श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत दो वर्षों में राज्यो मे विभिन्न फसलो के लिए अब तक कितने सरकारी आदर्श फार्म स्थापित किये गये हैं, और

(ख) देश मे खेती योग्य भूमि के अनुपात में उनकी सख्या कितनी है और प्रत्येक राज्य मे उनके द्वारा की गई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहब पी० शिन्दे) . (क) गत दो वर्षों मे स्थापित किये गये केन्द्रीय राजकीय फार्म तथा उनमें उगाई गई फसलो का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

क्रम स०	फार्म का नाम	उगाई गई फसल
1.	लाढोवाल (पंजाब)	धान, मक्का, मूग, मूगफली, मटर, सूरज-

1	2	3
		मूखी, गेहूं, ज्वार, आलू आदि।
2.	चेंगम (तमिलनाडु)	सूरज मूखी, मूंग, बाजरा, अरहर, मूंगफली, उड़द, रागी, कपास, एरंड, चोलम इत्यादि।
3.	कोकिलाबाड़ी (असम)	पटसन, धान, गेहूं, सरसो इत्यादि।

(ख) इन फार्मों की वर्तमान कुल क्षेत्र तथा कृषि योग्य क्षेत्र इस प्रकार है :—

फार्म का नाम	कुल क्षेत्र	कृषि क्षेत्र (एकड़ में)
1. लाडोवाल (पजाब)	2746	2500
2. चेंगम (तमिलनाडु)	9811	8000
3. कोकिला बाड़ी (असम)	5000	4500
	17,557	15,000

1969–70 मे 31–10–72 तक प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार कृषि क्षेत्र 151,138,000 हैक्टर है। ये आकड़े अनतिम हैं।

राजस्थान के रेगिस्तान का विकास करने के लिए आस्ट्रेलिया से तकनीकी सहायता देने का अनुरोध

3711. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के रेगिस्तान का विकास करने के लिए भारत ने आस्ट्रेलिया से तकनीकी सहायता देने का अनुरोध किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार की और इस प्रयास में कहां तक सफलता प्राप्त हुई है?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क). राजस्थान के रेगिस्तान का विकास करने के लिये आस्ट्रेलिया से तकनीकी सहायता के लिये कोई अनुरोध नहीं किया गया है। तथापि, आस्ट्रेलिया सरकार ने वित्तीय तथा तकनीकी सहायता देकर केन्द्रीय रुक्ष क्षेत्र अनुसंधान सस्थान, जोधपुर के विकास में सहायता दी है। आस्ट्रेलिया की सरकार कुछ उपकरणों की सप्लाई के रूप में भी सहायता दे रही है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नही उठता।

समाज कल्याण विभाग में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के व्यक्तियों के लिये पदों का आरक्षण

3712. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1970–71 में समाज कल्याण विभाग में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियो के व्यक्तियो के लिए श्रेणी एक, दो और तीन में कितने पद आरक्षित हैं और उक्त अवधि में इन पदो पर अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के कितने व्यक्ति नियुक्त किए गए, और

(ख) सरकार का इस अन्तर को कैसे पूरा करने का विचार है?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) :

(क) सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष	श्रेणी	आरक्षित		भर्ती	
		अनु०जा०	अनु० आ० जा०	अनु० जा०	अनु० आ० जा०
1970—71	I	—	—	—	—
	II	—	—	—	—
	III	2	2	2	1

(ख) अनुसूचित आदिम जातीय अभ्यार्थी के लिए आरक्षित एक श्रेणी 3 पद, जो अब तक भरा नही गया है, आगे के लिए आरक्षित रखा गया है ।

बेतवा नदी पर पुलों का उपयोग

3713. डा० गोविंद दास रिछारिया : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि सम्पूर्ण बरूआ सागर झांसी रोड के बन चुकने के बाद भी इसे दो छोटे-छोटे पुल न बनने के कारण यातायात के लिए नही खोला गया है, इस कारण इस पर किया गया व्यय बेकार सिद्ध हो रहा है और सम्पूर्ण गरोठा तहसील का यातायात बेतवा नदी के नोट घाट पुल का इस्तेमाल नही कर पा रहा है ;

(ख) इन पुलो के बारे मे स्वीकृति कब तक दे दी जायेगी और वे कब तक बनकर तैयार हो जायेंगे , और

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार इन पुलो का निर्माण कब तक करेगी ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राणा) : (क) से (ग) . अपेक्षित सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

बुन्देलखंड के झांसी जिले में निर्मित सड़कें

3714. डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बुन्देलखड क्षेत्र के झासी जिले मे अब तक कितनी सडके बनायी गयी हैं ,

(ख) चौथी योजना के अन्त तक कितने किलोमीटर लम्बी सडकें बनकर तैयार हो जायेंगी ,

(ग) झांसी जिले के लिए पाचवी योजना मे कितने किलोमीटर लम्बी सडके बनाने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है ; और

(घ) इसके लिए कितनी धनराशि नियत की गयी है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राणा): (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

Functioning of Aralam Farm, Kerala

3715 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have noticed the reports in the daily "*Malayala Manorama*" dated the 13th July, 1973 regarding the Aralam (Kerala) State Farm,

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto, and

(c) whether the Director of the Farm threatened the said newspaper of discontinuing of further advertisement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Government of India are looking into the complaints regarding the management of the Aralam Farm in the State of Kerala

(c) Information is being ascertained and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha

Uniform Legislation for Tenants at Will and Share Croppers

3716 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the States which have got tenancy legislations guaranteeing security of tenure and protection from eviction of share-croppers and tenants at will and the steps being undertaken to implement provisions paticularly the prevention of evictions,

(b) whether steps have been or are proposed to be taken to ensure uniform legislation and their executions in all the States to the tenants at will or share-croppers;

(c) if so, the details thereof, and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) Security of tenure and protection from eviction are available to share-croppers and other tenants in the States in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat (non-Sourashtra area), Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu Tripura and West Bengal, Share-cropping is not allowed in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh Action is being taken by the State Governments to implement the provisions of law and safeguard the interests of share-croppers.

(b) to (d) The policy with regard to tenancy reform has been laid down in the Five Year Plans to bring about a measure of uniformity in the existing tenancy laws The Governments of India is vigorously pursuing with the State Governments for its speedy and effective implementation

Uniform Legislation for Central Universities

3717 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI D K PANDA

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to have uniform legislation for all the Central Universities for further democratising and secularising the academic life while preserving their historical characters, and

(b) if so, the main features thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The Aligarh Muslim University Act has already been amended generally on the basis of recommendations made by the Gajendragadkar Committee in their report on "Governance of Universities' The Amended Act preserves the historical character of the University. It is proposed to amend the Acts of the other Central Universities in the light of recommendation made by the Committee.

Indebetedness of Peasants and rate of interest in villages

3718. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 119 on 23rd July, 1973 regarding survey by the Punjab Agricultural Uuniversity of indebtedness of small farmers and state:

(a) whether approximately the same extent and intensity of peasant indebtedness as revealed by the survey is prevalent in varying degrees throughout the country;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to declare all loans where double of the principal including interest has already been paid back as null and void; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No study of peasant indebtedness on an All-India basis has been conducted recently. Therefore, it is not possible to state the extent and intensity of peasant indebtedness as compared to the survey of the Punjab Agricultural University.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

देश में डबल रोटी व मक्खन की कमी और चोर बाजारी

3720. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली, बम्बई, पटना और देश के अन्य बड़े नगरो मे डबल रोटी और मक्खन की कमी है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त नगरो मे इन चीजों की बड़े पैमाने पर चोरबाजारी हो रही है,

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस कमी के क्या कारण है ; और

(घ) उनकी कमी और चोर बाजारी रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की की है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) से (घ) दिल्ली, बम्बई और देश के कुछ अन्य भागो मे ब्रेड और मक्खन की माग से कम सप्लाई होने के समाचार प्राप्त हुए हैं।

ब्रेड की कमी के कारण मुख्यतया राज्य सरकारो द्वारा बेकरियो को गेहूं के पदार्थों का अपेक्षाकृत कम आवटन करना है क्योकि अन्य अधिक महत्वपूर्ण प्रयोजनो के लिए गेहूं की उपलब्ध सप्लाई पर भारी दबाव पड़ा हुआ है।

मक्खन की कमी ग्रीष्म के कम सप्लाई के मई-जून के दौरान दूध के उत्पादन मे मौसमी गिरावट और मांग मे हाल ही की वृद्धि के कारण है।

बाजार में ब्रेड और मक्खन की सप्लाई में तुलनात्मक कमी के कारण उनके मूल्यों में वृद्धि हो गयी है।

. राज्य सरकारें गेहूं की सप्लाई मांग के अनुरूप कर सप्लाई स्थिति मे सुधार लाने के लिए प्रयत्नशील हैं और मूल्यों मे वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए भी पग उठा रही है जैसे कि व्यापारियों द्वारा ब्रेड और मक्खन के मूल्य प्रदर्शित करना और मांग करने पर माल देने के लिए मना न करना आदि ।

राज्यों में गठित सांस्कृतिक संस्थाओं को अनुदान

3721. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार राज्यो मे गठित सांस्कृतिक संस्थानो को अनुदान देती है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार ने बिहार मे गठित ऐसी संस्थाओ को अनुदान दिये हैं ,

(ग) यदि हा, तो उन सस्थाओ के नाम क्या है जिनको वर्ष 1972-73 मे सरकार से अनुदान मिले हैं और उनको प्राप्त अनुदान की राशि क्या है , और

(घ) क्या बिहार जन नाट्य सघ और जन नाट्य सघ को किसी प्रकार का कोई अनुदान नहीं दिया गया है । और यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० यादव : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) और (ग) विवरण संलग्न है जिसमे वर्ष 1972-73 के लिये सूचना दी गई है ।

(घ) जी नही । 1972-73 के दौरान इन दोनो संगठनो ने किसी अनुदान के लिये आवेदन नही किया था ।

विवरण

संगीत नाटक अकादमी, नई दिल्ली द्वारा वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान बिहार राज्य के सांस्कृतिक सगठनो का स्वीकृत अनुदान की राशि ।

क्रम सख्या	सगठन का नाम	स्वीकृत की गई राशि	उद्देश्य
(1)	विन्ध्य कला मंदिर, पटना ।	4,000/-	अनुसधान तथा प्रशिक्षण के लिए (अध्यापको के वेतन, वजीफे और प्रशिक्षण तथा अनुसधान सामग्री की लागत)
(2)	वैशाली सघ, मुजफ्फरपुर ।	3,000/-	लोक कलाओ सम्बन्धी एक उत्सव के आयोजन के लिए (अभिनय दलो को शुल्क और आयोजन का खर्चा)
(3)	बिहार आर्ट थियेटर, पटना ।	5,000/-	उत्पादन लागत के लिए ।

संसद भवन में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के स्टाल से संसद सदस्यों को घी दूध मक्खन आदि की सप्लाई

3722. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संसद सदस्यों के लिये दूध, मक्खन और घी की सप्लाई करने हेतु दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने संसद भवन में एक स्टाल खोला हुआ है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या संसद का वर्तमान सत्र प्रारम्भ होने के बावजूद भी उक्त स्टाल से संसद सदस्यों को न घी न मक्खन की सप्लाई की जा रही है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और सरकार ने उन कारणों को दूर करने के लिये कौन सी कार्यवाही की है ,

(ग) क्या संसद सदस्यों को पहले एक और दो किलो के घी के डिब्बे सप्लाई किये जाते थे जिन्हें बाद में बन्द करके चार किलो के डिब्बे चालू किये जिन्हें सभी नहीं खरीद सकते हैं और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार पुनः एक और दो किलो घी के डिब्बे सप्लाई करने का विचार रखती है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. शेर सिंह): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य दिल्ली के नागरिकों के लिये तरल दुग्ध एकत्र करना, उसका परिसंस्करण करना और उसे वितरित करना है । यह योजना घी तथा मक्खन सहित दुग्ध उत्पादों का निर्माण और विक्रय केवल तभी करती है जब इसे दुग्ध का फालतू सप्लाई उपलब्ध होती है । ग्रीष्म और वर्षा के मौसमों में दूध की उपलब्धि काफी कम हो जाती है और फालतू दूध मुख्यतः सर्दी के मौसम में उपलब्ध होता है । अतः सर्दी के मौसम में बनाये गये घी और मक्खन का स्टाक जब खत्म हो जाता है तो दुग्ध योजना इन उत्पादों को विक्रय के लिये नहीं दे सकती । इस वर्ष लम्बी अवधि तक और सख्त गर्मी पड़ने के कारण खासकर दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के दूध प्राप्त करने के क्षेत्र में दूध की उपलब्धि सामान्य से कम थी । दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के लिये नगर की तरल दुग्ध की आवश्यकताओं को भी पूरा करना कठिन हो गया है । अतः पिछली सर्दी से इसके लिए मक्खन या घी का निर्माण करना सम्भव नहीं रहा है ।

राज्य सभा और लोक सभा की सदन समितियों की स्वीकृति से दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के प्रत्येक संसद सदस्य को अप्रैल से अगस्त, 1973 के दौरान, प्रति माह 4 किलोग्राम के हिसाब से घी सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था की थी । तदनुसार लोक सभा और राज्य सभा सचिवालयों के संसद सदस्य से अनुरोध किया था कि वे जुलाई और अगस्त, 1973 के महीनों की अपनी-अपनी सप्लाई 7 जुलाई तक ले लें । जो संसद सदस्य इस अवधि तक दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के संसद भवन स्टाल में गये उन सभी सदस्यों को घी की सप्लाई की गई थी । 7 जुलाई, तक घी को बेच देना आवश्यक हो गया था क्योंकि शीत भंडारण में भी शुद्ध घी लगभग 4 महीने तक ही ठीक रह सकता है । अतः जो घी पिछली सर्दी में बनाया गया था उसे जुलाई के प्रथम सप्ताह तक बेचा जाना था, ताकि इसकी क्वालिटी बिगड़ने से पहले ग्राहकों को इसका उपयोग करने के लिये कुछ समय मिल जाये ।

इस कारण दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को संसद सदन स्टाल पर जुलाई के प्रथम सप्ताह के बाद घी की सप्लाई बन्द करनी पड़ी । पर्याप्त मात्रा में फालतू दूध उपलब्ध हो जाने पर दिल्ली के नागरिकों की तरल दुग्ध की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के बाद घी की निर्माण और उसका विक्रय शुरू किया जायेगा ।

(ग) और (घ) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना एक, दो और चार किलों के डिब्बों में घी पैक

करती हूं। पिछली सर्दी के दौरान दुग्ध योजना भी इन तीनों प्रकार के डिब्बों में पैक किया गया था। किन्तु एक सेर के डिब्बे कुछ ही महीनों में समाप्त हो गये और बाद के महीनों में बिक्री के लिये केवल चार किलो वाले डिब्बे ही बचे थे। दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना जब घी की बिक्री फिर से शुरू करेगी तो तीनों प्रकार के डिब्बों में घी बेचा जाएगा।

Take over of Ropar-Hoshiarpur-Pathankot Road as National Highway

3723. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government plan to take over the Ropar-Hoshiarpur-Pathankot Road as a National Highway;

(b) whether the entire staff for this road has already been allocated to be sent to the spot;

(c) whether the work on this road has been started as funds have not been sanctioned by Government for the last many years; and

(d) the steps being taken to expedite work on this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (b) The proposals submitted by the Punjab Government for making new additions to the existing National Highway System in the Fifth Five Year. Plan include *inter alia* the Ropar-Hoshiarpur-Pathankot road also. Dasuya-Pathankot Section is already part of National Highway No. 1A. The requirement for declaring the remaining road from Dasuya to Ropar *via* Naraina as a National Highway has been noted and will be given due consideration along with similar other proposals received from other States when proposals for the Fifth Plan are finalised keeping in view the available funds, *inter-se* priority of individual projects among themselves on an all-India basis and the extent to which each road satisfies the criteria laid down for the declaration of roads as National Highways.

Meanwhile, provision in the Fourth Plan for grants-in-aid to the State Government is available for widening and strengthening the existing road from Tanda to Ropar on the Tanda-Hoshiarpur-Garshankar-Balachaur-Pupar route. This work of widening and strengthening this State road from Tanda to Rupar could be sanctioned as soon as some data called for in respect of certain portions and remaining estimates are received from the State Government and examined by the Government of India The question of allocation of staff at this stage is premature.

Wastage of 'Kalaidal' in F.C.I. Godown of West Bengal

3724 SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA

Will the Minister of AGRICUTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been alleged that despite repeated intimations by the West Bengal Government, the Food Corporation has failed to fumigate 7500 metric tonnes of Kalai dal worth about Rs 5 lakhs stored in various godowns in West Dinajpur, Malda and Cooch Behar areas in the State,

(b) whether the whole stock of the dal is likely to lose its food value if immediate fumigation is not done; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to get the stock fumigated without any further delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE). (a) Kalaidal is in storage in the godowns of the State Govern-

ment and its agents. On a request made by the State Government to the Food Corporation for the fumigation of these stocks full co-operation has been extended by the Corporation. However, because of unscientific storage in these godowns, all the stocks are not capable of being fumigated. At one centre where fumigation was possible, the same has been done.

(b) and (c). The Food Corporation is carrying out alternative possible treatments to check deterioration.

Allegations of Starvation Deaths in Banda, U.P.

3725. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been allegations of starvation deaths in the Banda District in Eastern Uttar Pradesh in the last two months;

(b) whether Government have enquired into these allegations; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Enquiries in respect of reports of starvation deaths in Banda District have been made by the State Government and it has reported that no deaths due to starvation have taken place in the district.

समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा राज्यों को दी गई धनराशि

3726. श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि समाज कल्याण विभाग (केन्द्र) द्वारा वर्ष 1970-71 में विभिन्न राज्यों को कितनी धनराशि दी गई और राजस्थान राज्य को कितनी धनराशि दी गई ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : समाज कल्याण कार्यक्रमों के लिए राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को 1970-71 में कुल 549.86 लाख रुपये के अनुदान दिए गए थे। इस में से राजस्थान को 15.37 लाख रुपये का अनुदान दिया गया था।

Stoppage of Grants to Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology

3727. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether I.C.A.R. have taken decision recently to stop further grants to the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Recommendations of Cancer Assessment Committee

3728. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7711 on the 23rd April, 1973 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Cancer Assessment Committee have been examined by Government;

(b) if so, which are the places in the country where Cancer Research Centres are likely to be established in future; and

(c) the action taken on other recommendation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMI-

LY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) (a) to (c). The recommendations of the Cancer Assessment Committee are still under examination of the Government.

Number of Merchant Ships and their Tonnage

3729 SHRI S. L. SAKSENA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) what is the total number of Merchant Ships and their total tonnage that the country possess today,

(b) what percentage of the country's shipping needs are fulfilled by this present tonnage of our merchant-ships, and

(c) when will our Merchant Shipping be sufficient to fulfil the country's shipping needs and what steps Government are taking towards this end?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) As on 1st August, 1973 there are 261 merchant ships of 27 62 lakhs G R T

(b) At present Indian ships carry about one-fifth of the country's overseas trade total coastal dry cargo trade and about one half of oil traffic on the cost.

(c) Our aim is to carry 50 per cent of overseas trade and 100 per cent of the coastal trade in Indian ships. Necessary provision for acquiring additional shipping tonnage for achieving this aim has been suggested in the Fifth Five Year Plan which is currently under the active consideration of the Planning Commission

Names of Firms Prosecuted under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act in Delhi

3730. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether any samples of food articles like edible oils, ghee and spices have been taken by the authorities concerned in the Capital during 1973,

(b) whether the root cause of poor-national health in the country is the adulteration in the essential edible commodities,

(c) the number of prosecutions launched for adulteration, and

(d) the names of firms prosecuted under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act during the period as mentionel in part (a) above and the punishment awarded to each of such firms, and the particulars of those firms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY (SHRI A K KISKU) (a) Yes

(b) No.

(c) 107 prosecutions were launched in Delhi from 1-1-1973 to 31-7-1973

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See No LT-5443/73*]

International Mountaineers Meet held at Darjeeling

3731. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether an International Mountaineers Meet was held at Darjeeling recently and if so, the number of foreign and Indian delegates who participated,

(b) the objectives of the Meet and the extent to which they have been achieved,

(c) the total expenditure incurred on the Meet and the broad break-up thereof; and

(d) the nature of programme held during the Meet and the contribution made by the Indian delegates therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCAIL WELFARE AND IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): *Statement*

The information regarding parts (a) to (d) of the Question, as collected from the Indian Mountaineering Foundation, New Delhi, which organised the Meet, is as under:—

(a) The International Meet of Mountaineers was organised by the Indian Mountaineering Foundation at Darjeeling from 14th to 21st May, 1973. 35 foreign delegates and 59 Indian delegates participated in the Meet.

(b) The period of the Meet was so arranged that it synchronised with 8th anniversary of the Indian Ascent of Everest, the 15th anniversary of the Indian Mountaineering Foundation and the 20th anniversary of the first ascent of Everest. The object of the Meet was to provide opportunity to the leading mountaineers of various countries to meet and exchange views and experiences under different snow and ice conditions and rock faces physiological and psychological aspects of climbing, the hazards involved in mountaineering and rock climbing and the latest techniques and rescue methods Besides exchange of views and information, Indians were also trained by some of the well-known mountaineers cf the world

(c) The Indian Mountaineering Foundation has stated that the exact amount of expenditure incurred has not yet been compiled They, however, expect it to be a little over Rs 1 00 lakh

(d) The programme consisted of seminars/conferences, film shows, speeches, questions and answers. Indians delegates participated in all these events and also read papers on various aspects of mountaineering.

चंबल नदी पर धौलपुर के निकट के पुल

3732 डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चम्बल नदी पर धौलपुर के निकट के पुल की अब तक मरम्मत नहीं हुई है;

(ख) इस के परिणामस्वरूप यातायात मे बड़ी असुविधा हो रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उठाये गये वैकल्पिक कदम क्या है?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राणा) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली बम्बई सड़क राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग स० 3 पर धौलपुर के निकट चंबल नदी पर पुल का एक भाग अप्रैल, 1973 में गिर गया था। पहले जब इस पुल के एक भाग में कुछ टूट फूट दिखाई दी तो 24 फरवरी, 1973 से पुल पर सभी यातायात बंद कर दिया गया था यातायात प्रयोक्ताओं को कुछ कठिनाईयों के साथ अपरिहार्य रुप से वैकल्पिक मार्गो को मोड़ना पड़ा।

(1) इन्दौर-कोटा-जयपुर-दिल्ली।

(2) शिवपुरी-कोटा-जयपुर-दिल्ली।

(3) शिवपुरी-झांसी-कालपी-भोगनीपुर और फिर आगरा के पश्चिम अथवा कानपुर के पूर्व को।

(4) इस सड़क पर इटावा के समीप चंबल नदी पर पीपो के पुल की सीमित क्षमता के कारण हल्की गाड़ियों, जो 5 टन से अधिक न हो, के लिए ग्वालियर-भिंड-इटावा।

2. राजस्थान उत्तर प्रदेश तथा मध्य प्रदेश सरकारो से यह अनुरोध किया गया था कि वे सड़क प्रयोक्ताओ को वैकल्पिक मार्गो से गुजरने के लिए सभी उचित सुविधाएं प्रदान करें, विशेषकर उन्हें नये मार्गों पर चलने के लिए फालतू कर न चुकाना पड़े। अथवा परमिट प्राप्त नहीं करना पड़े।

3. सभी राज्य सार्वजनिक निर्माण से अनुरोध किया गया था कि वे उचित स्थानों पर ऐसे विशेष सूचना पट लगायें जिनमे पुल यातायात के लिए बंद होने की चेतावनी दी गई हो और यातायात को वैकल्पिक मार्गों की ओर मार्ग दर्शन किया गया हो।

4. पुल स्थान पर नदी यातायात को सुविधाजनक बनाने हेतु गाडियों और यात्रियो को लाने और ले जाने के लिए 27 मार्च, 1972 को एक सेनाउकल सेवा शुरु की गई। इस स्थान पर उत्तर प्रदेश के सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा पीपों का पुल बनाये जाने के बाद 25-4-1973 को अपराह्न को यातायात के लिए खोल देने के पश्चात यह फेरी बद कर दी गयी। इससे 10 टन तक के सकल लदान भार, जो पीपो के पुल की अधिकतम क्षमता थी, के यातायात की आवश्यकता पूर्ति होती रही। यह पीपो का पुल 18 जून, 1973 तक चालू रहा, फिर चबल नदी मे प्रत्याशित बाढ के कारण इसे हटा देना पड़ा। बाढ के समय के पश्चात अक्टूबर/नवम्बर, 1973 मे किसी समय पुल बना दिया जायेगा। 18 जून, 1973 मे पुल स्थान पर, नदी पार यातायात ढोने के लिए 3 भारबोट चालू की गई है। दो और भार बोट शीघ्र ही चालू किये जाने की सभावना हैं। फेरी सेवा मे 4 आर० पी० एल बजरो (रेम्पा पावर्ड लाईटर) की वृद्धि करके फेरी सेवा मे और वृद्धि की जा रही है। ये कलकत्ता से फरका बाध पर लाने और इन मे से तीन 22-7-73 को धौलपुर के लिए रवाना हो चुके हैं। अगस्त, 1973 के अत तक चबल पुल स्थान पर इनका परिचालन शुरू होने की संभावना हैं। चौथा आर० पी० एल० आवश्यक मरम्मत के शीघ्र बाद फरक्का बाध से भेजे जाने की सभावना है। इन आर० पी० एल० रेम्पार्ड पावर्ड लाईटर्ज के चालू होने के पश्चात पूरे लदे हुए ट्रक भी पार ले जा सकने फेरी सेवा मे और वृद्धि करने हेतु फारक्का से बजरो सहित दो और कर्षनावे पुल स्थान पर लाये जाने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे है। और फेरी बेडा चालू कर देने के बाद इसमार्ग पर चलने वाला लगभग सम्पूर्ण यातायात उठाना संभव हो जायेगा।

5. विशेषज्ञो की एक तकनीकी समिति का भी गठन किया गया है जो, अन्य बातो के साथ साथ यह सिफारिश करेगी कि आया कि उपयुक्त तथा आर्थिक औचित्य आदि सहित सभी पहलुओ को ध्यान मे रखते हुए मौजूदा पुल को रहने दिया जाय और गिरे हुए 4 घाटो का पुनर्निर्माण किया जाये अथवा एक नये पुल की व्यवस्था की जाये। इस समिति की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने के बाद ही, पुल के गिरे हुए पाटों के पुनर्निर्माण/मरम्मत अथवा एक नये पुल के निर्माण के प्रश्न की, समिति की सिफारिशो को ध्यान मे रखते हुए, भारत सरकार द्वारा जाच की जायेगी।

चीनी उद्योग जांच आयोग की रिपोर्ट का प्रकाशित कराया जाना

3733. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाडेय: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को चीनी उद्योग जाच आयोग की रिपोर्ट 14 मई, 1973 को प्राप्त हो गई है और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसे अभी तक प्रकाशित न करने का क्या कारण है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह): (क) और (ख) जी हा। चीनी उद्योग जाच आयोग से सरकार को 15 मई, 1973 को चीनी उद्योग के उपयुक्त और सक्षम संगठन के बारे मे एक अंतरिम रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है। यह रिपोर्ट बहुत होने के कारण अभी भी सरकार के विचाराधीन है। उस पर निर्णय लेते ही रिपोर्ट को सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

मध्य प्रदेश में परिवार नियोजन के अन्तर्गत नसबन्दी का निर्धारित लक्ष्य

3734. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि (क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश मे परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के अन्तगर्त नसबन्दी का निर्धारित लक्ष्य प्राप्त नही किया जा सका है।

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने ऐसा कहा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस उद्देश्य के लिये दी जाने वाली रकम अपर्याप्त है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) : (क) नसबन्दी आपरेशनों के लिये अलग से लक्ष्य निर्धारित नही किये जाते हैं ये बन्धयाकरण अर्थात् नसबन्दी और नलबन्दी दोनो के लिये निर्धारित किये जाते है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा बन्धयाकरण के लिये निर्धारित लक्ष्य तथा 1966-67 से आगे इस विषय मे हुई उपलब्धि के आकडो के संबध मे एक विवरण नीचे दिया गया है।

वर्ष	मध्य प्रदेश के लिये निर्धारित लक्ष्य	मध्य प्रदेश मे किये गये वास्तविक बन्धयाकरण: नसबन्दी (पुरषो की)	नसबन्दी (स्त्रियो की)	योग	लक्ष्य प्राप्ति (प्रतिशत)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1966-67	76 507	71,265	4 925	76 190	99 6
1967-68	114,312	169 492	6,656	176,148	154 1
1968-69	156,268	122 679	12 431	135 110	86
1959-70	197 072	107,083	19,013	126,096	64 0
1970-71	223,507	64,755	24,374	89 129	39 9
1971-72	172,602	63,871	31,077	94,948	55 0
1972-73	429,930	290,791*	27,396*	318,187*	74 0

*अनन्तिम

(ख) जी, नही।

(ग) प्रश्न नही उठता।

गत तीन वर्षों में सोयाबीन का उत्पादन और सोयाबीन का आयात

3735. **श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार:** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में सोयाबीन का कितना उत्पादन हुआ है और विदेशों से सोयाबीन के कितने तेल का आयात किया गया है ; और

(ख) खाद्य तेलों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और की जा रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० सिन्दे) : (क) केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित एक योजना के अन्तर्गत 1971-72 से सोयाबीन की वाणिजियक आधार पर खेती हाथ मे ली गई थी। यद्यपि सोयाबीन के उत्पादन के कोई नियमित अनुमान नहीं लगाए जा रहे हैं, तथापि अनुमान है कि सोयाबीन विकास के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना के अन्तर्गत लाए गए क्षेत्र से संबधित उत्पादन निम्नलिखित रहा होगा :-

वर्ष	संभावित उत्पादन (मीटरी टन)
1971-72	13,450
1972-73	18,900

गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विदेशों से आयातित सोयाबीन तेल की मात्रा निम्नलिखित है :-

वर्ष	मात्रा (मीटरी टन)
1970-71	99,601
1971-72	80,311† 50,554††
1972-73	24,784

††(राहत सप्लाई)

(ख) देश में मुख्यत. (1) विभिन्न पारम्परिक और सोयाबीन तथा सूरजमुखी जैसे अपारम्परिक तिलहनों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करके (2) वनस्पति की बढ़ाने मे ढोले और चावल की भूसी के तेलों के अधिकाधिक उपयोग की प्रोत्सान दकर, और (3) खाद्य तेलों पर दावब कम करने के लिए साबुन बनाने, आदि मे वृक्ष-मूलक गौण तिलहनों के अधिकाधिक उपयोग का बढ़ावा देकर खाद्य तेलों के उत्पादन मे वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव किया जा रहा हैं। इसके अलावा, विभिन्न स्रोतों से यथासम्भव विभिन्न तिलहनों, तेलों आदि के आयात के जरिए देश मे खाद्य तेलों की उपलब्धी बढ़ाने के लिए भी कदम उठाए गएहैं ।

गत तीन वर्षों में वनस्पति घी का उत्पादन

3736. **श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में, अलग अलग वनस्पति का वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना हुआ, और

(ख) क्या उक्त अवधि में वनस्पति घी के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है अथवा कमी हुई है और यदि कमी हुई है तो इसके क्या कारण है और सरकार द्वारा उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) (क) :

वर्ष	उत्पादन (लाख मीटरी टन)
1970	5.21
1971	5.90
1972	6.02
1973 (जुलाई तक)	2.71

(ख) : वनस्पति के उत्पादन में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान बराबर वृद्धि होती रही है। तथापि, चालू वर्ष के दौरान उत्पादन में भारी गिरावट आयी है।

चालू वर्ष में उत्पादन में कमी के कारण और उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों का विवरण 23 जुलाई, 1973, को लोक सभा

में पूछे गए अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 27 के उत्तर में दिया गया है। अब और उठाया गया पद यह है कि वनस्पति फैक्ट्रियां 16 अगस्त, 1973 के बाद पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान परिष्कृत तेलों के उत्पादन के अपने औसत स्तर पर ऐसे तेलों का उत्पादन सीमित करेंगी।

असान नदी पर पुल का निर्माण

3737. श्री बापू राम अहिरवार : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आगरा-झांसी-मीर्जापुर राजपथ पर असान नदी पर ऊंचा पुल न होने के कारण बरसात में यातायात बन्द हो जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह नदी मध्य प्रदेश एवं उत्तर प्रदेश की सीमा बनाती है और यह पुल अन्तराज्यीय श्रेणी में आने और राजपथ पर होने के कारण अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है ; और

(ग) इस पुल की उपयोगिता को देखते हुए क्या सरकार इसका निर्माण शीघ्र करायेगी।

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : (क) से (ग). आगरा-झांसी-मीर्जापुर ग्वालियर से रेवा तक के अन्तर्वर्ती भाग का एक चक्करदार मार्ग है जो एक राज्य सड़क है और असान नदी सड़क के इस भाग में इस मार्ग को काटती है। प्रस्तावित पुल का स्थान उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों की सीमा पर पड़ता है। इन दो राज्यों में से केवल उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने ही पांचवी योजना में अन्तर्राज्यीय या आर्थिक महत्व की राज्य सड़कों के केन्द्रीय सहायता कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत ऋण सहायता के लिए उनके द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रस्तावों में प्रश्नगत पुल शामिल किया है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए उपलब्ध धन और अखिल भारत आधार पर परियोजनाओं की पारस्परिक प्राथमिकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, पांचवी योजना के लिए प्रस्तावों को तैयार करते समय इस प्रस्ताव पर दूसरे राज्यों से प्राप्त समान प्रस्तावों के साथ उचित रूप से विचार किया जाएगा।

Cooperative Sugar Factory in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh

3738. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:
SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cooperative sugar factories working or under construction in the States of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the qualifications of the Managing Directors or Chief Executive Officers and their experience in Sugar Industry or in any other industry; and

(c) the terms and conditions of the said officers, if their services are lent to the Society by the respective State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A list indicating the names of cooperative sugar factories already in operation in the States of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5444/73]. The information regarding the names of cooperative sugar factories under construction in these States is being collected and will be placed in the Table of the House as soon as it is received from the State Governments.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed o nthe Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Agreement by Delhi Milk Scheme with Private Owned Dairies for Supply of Cream

3739. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Milk Scheme have entered into a contract with private-owned dairies for the supply of cream;

(b) if so, the quantity of cream being provided to these dairies;

(c) whether it is one of the reason that DMS Ghee is not available for sale in the market; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Tractorisation of Fallow Agricultural land

3740. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tractorisation of fallow agricultural land in all the States is done by the Central Government on the advise of the State Government concerned;

(b) if so, the work so far undertaken;

(c) whether in District Panna of M.P., the work was to be undertaken on the advise of the State Government but later on was abandoned; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

जोतों के मशीनीकरण की उपयोगिता के सम्बन्ध में कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा सर्वेक्षण

3741. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कई कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों ने छोटी तथा बड़ी जोत वालों के सम्बन्ध में मशीनीकरण की उपयोगिता के बारे में हाल ही में सर्वेक्षण किया है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके निष्कर्ष क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के ध्यान मे ऐसा कोई सर्वेक्षण नही आया है ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नही उठता ।

कृषि के लिए बिजली की प्रति हेक्टर उपलब्धता

3742. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में कृषि के लिये केवल 0.02 हार्स पावर बिजली प्रति हेक्टयर ही उपलब्ध हो सकती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कम प्रतिशतता के क्या कारण हैं और कृषि के लिये बिजली की प्रतिशत उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह): (क) इस समय देश मे पैदा की जाने वाली कुल बिजली का लगभग 10.6 प्रतिशत कृषि कार्यों के लिए उपयोग मे लाया जाता है ।

(ख) कृषि कार्यों के लिए बिजली का उपयोग हाल के वर्षों मे बढ़ा है । सिंचाई के लिए पम्प सैटों को बिजली से चलाने के कार्य मे यथासम्भव अधिकतम तेजी लाने के लिए ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजनाओ के अन्तर्गत अब लगातार प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं, बशर्ते कि इसके वित्तीय साधन उपलब्ध हो । इसके परिणामस्वरूप कृषि के लिए बिजली की उपलब्धि की प्रतिशतता मे और वृद्धि होगी ।

Hostel Problem for Girl Students in Delhi

3743. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute hostel problem for girl students in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the necessary steps taken or proposed to be taken in the near future to meet the shortage of hostel accommodation in Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when available.

Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Hostels for Working Women

3744. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) the names of the voluntary organisations to whom financial assistance has been granted during the year 1972-73 for setting up hostels for working women in the country; and

(b) the total assistance granted to each of the organisations and the number of Hostels set up during the period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Grants-in-aid were sanctioned to the following organisations for construction/expansion of hostels for working women during the year 1972-73:—

Name of Organisation	Amount sanctioned
1. Women Graduates Union, Bombay	Rs. 4,00,000
2 Guild of Service Central), Madras.	Rs. 1,23,900
3. Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society, Shradhanand Mahila Ashram, Bombay.	Rs. 4,00,000
4 All India Women's Conference, Bombay.	Rs. 74,000

Reports on copletion of construction are awaited.

Schedule for Arrival of Foodgrains

3745. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the time schedule for arrival of foodgrains from abroad; and

(b) the other facts connected therewith?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The foodgrains, that are being currently imported, are likely to arrive, in a phased manner from the next month. The arrival schedule will depend among other things on the pace of deliveries, shipping arrangements etc.

Revision of National Scholarship Rules for Meritorious Students

3746. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether students showing merit for National Scholarship are entitled to draw it if the incomes of their guardians are below Rs. 500 per month and whether such rules acts as a disincentive to meritorious students;

(b) whether under the present condition of high price, income of rupees five hundred is very inadequate for the guardians to meet the educational requirement of their wards;

(c) whether National Scholarships rules for meritorious students are proposed to be revised;

(d) whether all meritorious students irrespective of the quantum of income of their guardians are proposed to be given facilities to enjoy scholarships; and

(e) if not, whether income limit of the guardians of recipient of National Scholarship is proposed to be raised to Rs. 1,000 per month?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (e). In order that no brilliant student is prevented on ground of poverty from pursuing an academic career, Government of India have instituted the National Scholarships Scheme under which scholarships are awarded for Post-Matric studies to students purely on the basis of merit-cum-means. Under the existing rules, only those meritorious students whose parents have an income of Rs. 500 or below per month, will be eligible for the Scholarships. A national prize of Rs. 100 and a Certificate or Merit will be awarded in lieu of scholarships to eligible meritorious students whose parents' income exceed Rs. 500 per month in respect of the scholarships for post-graduate studies, there is no ceiling on income of the parents of the candidate.

As the Scheme is mainly intended to help meritorious poor students, who would otherwise be denied of the opportunity of higher studies due to lack of financial support, it is not proposed to remove the restriction on the income of the parents of the students; nor is there any proposal under the consideration of Government to revise the existing ceilling on income.

Wheat produced by F.C.I. and Private Agencies and Transfer of work of Procurement to Private Agencies

3747. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of wheat procured directly by the F.C.I. and through private agencies;

(b) whether the Government are transferring the work of food procurement increasingly more to the private agencies; and

(c) if so, the facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SINDE): (a) Out of 43.61 lakh tonnes of wheat procured upto 14th August, 1973, the procurement by the FCI and its agencies is 11 21 lakh tonnes The FCI have not appointed any private individuals/concerns as its agents for procurement Some quantities have, however, been procured through co-co-operatives

(b) No, Sir,

(c) Does not arise

Estimate of Rice Production in the country

3748 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the estimated production of rice all over the country during the next crop?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) It is too early to give an idea of the size of the rice crop during 1973-74 Weather so far in most rice producing States has been generally favourable for the crop, however, much will depend on the behaviour of rainfall in the remaining part of the season

Inadequate Distribution of Fertiliser and its effect on Food Production

3749 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether food production is suffering for want of adequate distribution of fertilisers;

(b) whether due to shortage of fertilizers, widespread black market have been reported,

(c) if so, the steps taken against such black marketeering and the number of such corrupt dealers of fertilizers arrested, and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for distribution of fertilisers in the scarcity area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) Food production is dependent on a number of factors such as rain-fall, irrigation, availability of the proper inputs, crop management etc Fertiliser is one of the variables that affect agricultural production During Kharif 73 season some constraint in the availability of fertilisers has been experienced in some parts of the country However, to the extent that certain areas are faced with the shortage of fertilisers other things being given, the agricultural production in these areas would not be the same as it would have been, if adequate quantities of fertilisers were also available in these areas

(b) Due to shortage of fertilisesr some reports of black marketing in fertilisers from some States have been received

(c) State Governments have been given adequate powers under the Fertilisers (Control) Order, 1957 and the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to prosecute black marketeers in fertilisers Recently the Government of India, for effecting expeditious prosecution of offenders, have authorised the State Governments to carry out summary trials for offenders under the the Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1957 Since 1st January, 1973, 8 cases of prosecution of offenders for black marketing have been reported In two cases, offenders have been convicted by the Courts Further, in a number of cases, certificate of registration of dealers has been suspended pending enquiry against these dealers

(d) A number of steps have been taken by the Government of India, to meet the needs of fertilisers of the States facing shortages.

(i) Efforts are being made to import as much quantities of fertilisers as possible and supply these to the States.

(ii) Attempts are being made to improve the production performance of the domestic units, manufacturing fertilisers.

(iii) Steps have also been taken to improve and rationalise the distribution system by removing bottlenecks in movement and by making the manufacturers to sell as much quantity as possible, through co-operatives and State agencies.

Increase in Quality of Rice Allotment to West Bengal

3750. DR. RANAN SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cut in rice quota in statutory rationing areas of West Bengal is likely to be extended to modified rationing areas also; and

(b) if so, whether Centre are taking any steps to increase the quantum of rice allotment to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). There has been no cut in the rice quota in the modified rationing areas of West Bengal. Keeping in view the overall availability of rice in the Central pool and the needs of other deficit States, maximum possible allotments are being made to the State Government for meeting their reasonable requirements.

WHO Programme of Research Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction at A.I.I.M.S.

3752. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Health Organisation has selected the All India Institute of Medical Sciences as one of six Institutions for its expanded programme of research development and research training in human reproduction; and

(b) if so. the assistance expected to be provided by the WHO in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes. The All India Institute of Medical Sciences is one of the four institutions selected for this purpose.

(b) It is expected that s 2,00,000 will be provided by the WHO in the first year.

Mysore for Higher Procurement Price for Paddy

3753. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIFF:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ever since the Centre approved the proposal of the Agricultural Prices Commission for fixing the procurement price of paddy at paddy at ranges between Rs. 62 and Rs. 70 per quintal, Mysore has been pleading for a higher price; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). It is true that in the Conference of Chief Ministers held in June, 1973 to consider the Kharif Price Policy for 1973-74, the Chief Minister of Mysore had asked for a higher price for paddy.

The suggestion will be kept in view while fixing the procurement prices at the beginning of the harvesting season.

Preservation of Ancient Monuments

3754. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of ancient monuments in the country are in bad condition;

(b) if so, whether nothing is being done or has been done for their proper restoration or preservation and if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps to be taken for their preservation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Due to inadequate funds, it has not been possible to undertake repairs to all the protected monuments.

(b) and (c). More funds are being provided during the current financial year for preservation works on a large number of mounments. For the Fifth Five Year Plan, a scheme has been proposed whereby more monuments needing urgent repairs would be attended to.

Food Mission sent Abroad

3755. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sent some officials abroad on Food Mission;

(b) if so, the specific purpose for which officials from his Ministry have been sent;

(c) whether success has been achieved in the mission; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d) No Food Mission has been sent abroad recently.

Development of Karwar Port

3757. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why development of Karwar Port has not been cleared in spite of Karwar offering rich potential for developing it into an all weather port;

(b) whether Government of Mysore has submitted all the details required for clearance in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport, and

(c) if so, the reason for delay in taking up this project?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) to (c). The revised project report for the development of Port of Karwar, received from the Government of Mysore in January, 1973, inter alia envisages traffic of one million tonnes of export of iron ore through the Port by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation. The Corporation, who were consulted, had raised some points which have since been discussed with the representatives of the Government of Mysore. The Project Report has been cleared by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport from the technical angle. After it has been concurred in by the Ministry of Finance, necessary administrative approval will be accorded.

Planned and Integrated Domestication of Plants Animals, Soil and Water

3758. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Director-General Indian Council of Agricultural Re

swaran has suggested to Government that for an enduring and profitable agricultural system and total elimination of food scarcity, the country has to go in for a planned and integrated domestication of plants, animals, soil and water;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The Director General of I.C.A.R. in several of his addresses in Agricultural Universities has emphasised the need for developing technologies which can help us to bring about an integrated domestication of plants, animals, soil and water.

(b) It is the policy of Government to encourage scientific land and water use planning through the development of mixed farming systems.

(c) It is proposed to take up several operational research projects during the Fifth Plan period on integrated land and water use planning in a few selected areas. Animal husbandry programmes will also be encouraged and steps will be taken to increase the efficiency of water utilization and promote steps for soil conservation. During the current year, integrated pest control projects in rice and an operational research project on the handling of heavy black cotton soils in the Indore area of Madhya Pradesh are being taken up.

Import of Fertilisers from U.S.A. and West Germany to make up the shortfall

3759. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to import additional fertiliser from Socialist countries to save the foodgrain targets of 115 million tonnes for 1973-74, Government has approached U.S.A. and West Germany to make up the shortfall, which is estimated at 14 lakh tonnes;

(b) if so, whether Government has felt that even in these two countries the import prospects are not too good;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government have felt that there is an acute shortage of fertilisers in the world market as stated by the Food Minister; and

(d) if so, how far it is true?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No., Sir. The Government of India have not made any special requests to the Government of U.S.A. and West Germany for arranging import of additional quantity of fertilisers. The estimated gap between requirement and availability is much less than 14 lakh tonnes.

(b) to (d). It is true that there is an acute shortage of nitrogenous fertilisers, especially Urea in the world market.

Bringing down the number of Co-operative Societies

3760. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's plan to bring down the number of Cooperative Societies from 1,70,000 to 1,20,000 has not succeeded;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what further steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The Government's objective in the Fourth Five Year Plan was to reorganise the

primary credit societies into viable units. A notional target of 1,20,000 viable and potentially viable primary credit societies for the country was adopted. Through this target is not likely to be reached, some progress has been made and it is estimated that the number of such societies may be reduced to about 1,50,000 by the end of the 4th Plan period;

(b) The main, reasons for the slow progress are reluctance of the non-viable societies to merge with the adjoining societies, the absence of legal provision for compulsory amalgamation in some States and the preference of certain States for continuing all the existing societies.

(c) The State Governments have been requested to include specific programmes for the reorganisation of primary societies into viable units in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Buses for College Students and Hijacking of Buses by them in Delhi

3761. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI D. K. PANDA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) the total need for buses for College students in the Capital.

(b) the total number of special buses for students being run at present in the Capital,

(c) whether after the opening of the Colleges in the middle of July, 1973 there have been many instances of the College students stopping and hijacking the DTC buses, if so, the total number of buses hijacked this year so far and the extent of damage to the buses; and

(d) the special steps being taken to ensure adequate number of 'special buses for students only', to avoid such unhappy situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). The Delhi Transport Corporation is presently operating 700 special trips for students. General public services serving different localities also cater to the students. By and large this meets the reasonable needs of the students in the Capital.

(c) Yes, Sir. The relevant details, for the period from 16th July, 1973 to date, in respect of students' special services and general public services are given below:—

(i) No. of buses held up—286.

(ii) No. of buses hijacked—24.

(iii) Amount of loss due to damage caused to a bus of the Corporation in July, 1973—Rs 180

(d) A senior officer has been deputed by the Corporation to attend promptly to the grievances, demands and suggestions received regarding the special services being operated for students The Corporation also maintains liaison with the Delhi University and college authorities The University has deputed its Dean of Students Welfare to follow up matters regarding transport facilities for students with the Corporation He coordinates all such demands from the various colleges with the Delhi Transport Corration Management.

Seats in Evening Law Centres of Delhi University

3762. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of seats in the two Evening Law Centres of the Delhi University;

(b) the total number of eligible candidates who applied for admission in both the Law Centres;

(c) the total number of candidates who have been given admission in both the Law Centres; Centre-wise;

(d) the number of seats increased in both the Centres, centre-wise, this year to cope with the rush of students; and

(e) whether there is a proposal to start a third Law Centre in the Capital and if so, the salient features thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (d). According to the information furnished by Delhi University the statistics in parts (a) to (d) are:—

	Centre I	Centre
No. of seats in first Year LL. B. (including seats increased) .	656	428
No. of Applications received	1,886	1,156
No. of Students admitted	656	428
No. of Seats increased	36	28

(e) There is no proposal to start a third Law Centre in the University, as the University does not have adequate accommodation even for its existing needs.

गेहूं और गन्ने का उत्पादन करने वाले किसानों को रियायती दरों पर खाद उपलब्ध करवाने की शर्तें

3763. श्री चन्दू लाल चन्द्राकर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार उसी किसान को रियायती दर पर खाद देगी जिस ने सरकार को गहूं दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या गन्ने की फसल बोने वाले किसानों को इस नियम के अन्तर्गत खाद लेने से वंचित कर दिया जायेगा ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ शिकायतें भी प्राप्त हुई हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त नियम में कुछ परिवर्तन करने का है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) राज्य सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में घोषित की गई प्रोत्साहन बोनस योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकार को उनके लिए निर्धारित मात्रा के 25 प्रतिशत से अधिक गेहू की वसूली करके उसे केन्द्रीय पूल मे देने के लिए बोनस दिया जाता है। इस बोनस की राशि का उपयोग किसानो को कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये दिये जाने वाले उर्वरकों आदि जैसे कृषि आदानों के लिए राज-सहायता के रूप मे किया जाना है।

(ख) जी नहीं । प्रोत्साहन बोनस योजना के अन्तर्गत योजनाएं तैयार करते समय राज्य सरकारें निःसंदेह गन्ना उत्पादकों के हितों को भी दृष्टिगत रखेंगी ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश में लोगों का घास तथा पेड़ों के पत्ते खाकर जीवित रहने का समाचार

3764. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर:** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 21 जुलाई के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में छपे इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि वाराणसी जिले की तीन तहसीलों (चकिया, चन्दोली, नौगढ़) में लोग अकाल और सूखा के कारण घास और पेड़ों के पत्ते खा कर गुजारा कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उन की सहायता के लिए तत्काल कदम उठाये हैं, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार के ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) राज्य सरकार के अनुसार लगाए आरोप निराधार और ठीक नहीं हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) . सूखे की स्थिति से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों को खाद्यान्न सप्लाई करने के लिये पर्याप्त तथा सामयिक प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं । राशन कार्ड प्रणाली के अधीन वितरण करने के अलावा मुफ्त राहत के अधीन भी खाद्यान्न सप्लाई किये गये हैं ।टैस्ट कार्यों पर लगे भूमिहीन मजदूरों और एक एकड़ से कम वाले काश्तकारों को उपयुक्त मात्रा में मोटे अनाज भी दिए जा रहे हैं ।

Representation submitted by the Welfare Association of DDA (MIG) Flats in Rajouri Garden, New Delhi

3765. SHRIMATI SHAKUNTALA NAYAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Welfare Association of DDA (MIG) flats in Rajouri Garden, New Delhi have submitted any representation to DDA/Government and if so, the points raised in their representation;

(b) whether the material used in the construction and flooring of flats is inferior to that of the material used in Sample Flat which is shown to public for publicity; and

(c) whether the Welfare Association has demanded that the Government should conduct an enquiry by independent technical persons from outside Delhi and fix responsibility with regard to the quality of material and fittings used in the flats and consequently for reduction of prices of the flats, if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes. The representation has alleged poor work-manship and use of sub-standard material in the construction of the flats. In view of this it has suggested reduction of the price of these flats.

(b) No.

(c) A suggestion has been received to appoint an impartial agency to go into the price question. The Association deposited Rs. 25 on the 23rd June, 1973 for testing of samples of plaster at the National Test House, Calcutta. The Delhi Development Authority had fixed the 10th July, 1973 as the date for collection of samples in the presence of the representatives of the Association. The representatives did not, however, turn

up on that day. The Association was requested again on the 11th July, 1973 to intimate the convenient time and date for taking the samples.

Impact of Family Planning Campaign on Community-wise Growth of Population

3766 SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the population in India of the Hindus (including Buddhists and Jains) Muslims, Christians, Sikhs and Parsees according to the Census of 1951, 1961 and 1971;

(b) what is the rate of growth of the population of each of these communities; and

(c) how has the campaign of family planning affected each of these communities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K KISKU) (a) and (b) The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-5445. 73]

(c) A statement showing the available information on the acceptance of sterilization and I O D. insertions by various communities since 1968-69 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-5445/73]. This reveals that the Family Planning Programme is being accepted by all the communities.

Continuation of Central Help for Scarcity Works till Harvest Time to Maharashtra

3767. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has represented that Central help for scarcity works in that State should be continued till the harvesting of the Kharif crop;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government to the representation; and

(c) the amount involved in this extended help?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) State Government has requested Government of India to depute a Central team for assessing the need for giving Central assistance to Maharashtra in the current year for continuing the relief works so long as it is necessary.

(b) and (c). A Central Team will be visiting Maharashtra to make recommendations for Central assistance to the State Government during the current year.

Allotment of DDA Flats/Plots

3768 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT:
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9278 on the 7th May, 1973 and state:

(a) the steps taken to remove the discrimination, as stated in part (a) of the question noted above;

(b) the time by which the persons in possession of less than 75 yards space in a joint house built on 200 sq. yards would be made eligible for allotment of D.D.A. flats; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUS-

ING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). The matter is under examination.

कृषि तथा व्यावसायिक शिक्षा का कार्यक्रम

3769. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1973–74 मे नव-साक्षरो को वितरित करने के लिये तथा व्यावसायिक शिक्षा योजना के कार्यक्रम के अधीन विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओ मे साहित्य प्राप्त करने हेतु राज्य सरकारो को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिये क्या कसौटी अपनाई गई और इस बारे मे प्रत्येक राज्य को कितनी राशि देने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) कृषि और व्यावसायिक शिक्षा का ऐसा कोई विशिष्ट कार्यक्रम नही है जिसके अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारो को नव-साक्षरो मे वितरण हेतु साहित्य प्राप्त करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देने का इरादा हो ।

तथापि, नवसाक्षरो के लिए साहित्य के निर्माण की योजना के अन्तर्गत कुछ समिति मात्रा मे सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव है । सभी राज्य सरकारो। संघ क्षेत्रो प्रशासनो से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे वर्ष 1973–74 के लिए अपने प्रस्ताव भेज दें । प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होने के बाद ही प्रत्येक राज्य।संघ क्षेत्र को दी जाने वाली सहायता के संबध मे निर्णय किया जाएगा ।

आवास तथा नगरीय विकास निगम की सहायता से बनाये गये मकान

3770. श्री मूल चंद डागा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आवास तथा नगरीय विकास निगम की सहायता से अब तक कितने मकान बनाये गये और कहा कहा पर ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम महता)) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Sale of Built Houses on Lease in Surya Nagar, Ghaziabad

3771. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT:
SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme of the Ghaziabad Improvement Trust U P for selling built houses on lease in Surya Nagar, Sector-VII, Trans Hindon Area, Ghaziabad;

(b) if so, the names of intending purchasers who have applied to the Ghaziabad Improvement Trust for allotment of the said built houses and whose applications are being considered for such allotment; and

(c) whether the houses offered for sale have not yet been constructed and if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which their construction work will be completed and allotted to the intending purchasers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement showing the names of intending purchasers is enclosed.

(c) The houses in question are under construction. Construction work was slowed down on account of shortage of cement and is now expected to be completed by the end of October, 1973. Allotment to intending purchasers will be made when the houses are ready.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name
1.	Shri Janardhan Sharma
2.	Shri Rameshwar Dayal Gupta.
3.	Shri Ishwar Sahai.
4.	Shri Yogendra Pal Singh.
5.	Shri Prem Singh.
6.	Shri Yash Pal Singh.
7.	Shri Mahi Pal Singh
8.	Shri Kaushal Kishore
9.	Shri Kalyan Singh.
10.	Shri Sohan Lal Bhola
11.	Shri Ramrikha Mal
12	Shri R N Tyagi.
13.	Shri P. L. Madan
14.	Shri Dalip Hajra.
15.	Shri Balram.
16.	Shri Krishna Swarup Agarwal
17.	Shri Janak Sukherja.
18.	Shri Ramesh Chand Goel.
19.	Shri Mohammed Afak Siddique.
20.	Shri Gurucharan Singh.
21.	Shri Ratan Lal.
22.	Shri Satendra Kumar Tyagi.
23.	Shri Kailash Chand.
24.	Shri Jitendra Kumar Bhargava.
25.	Shrimati Renuka Sen.
26.	Shri Kailash Chand.
27.	Shri Mahavir Singh.
28.	Shri Yogendra Kumar Agarwal
29.	Shri K. J. Sethi.
30.	Shri Ram Mohan Sharan.
31.	Shri Bisamber Nath Trikha.
32.	Shri Jagdish Prasad Kaushik.
33.	Shri Bhan Singh.
34.	Shri Harbans Singh.
35.	Shrimati Seel Yadav.
36.	Shri S. Pal.
37.	Shri O. P. Agarwal.
38.	Shri Anil Kumar Chopra.
39.	Shri Bhatendra Nath.
40.	Shri Diwan Chand
41.	Shri Darshan Kumar Pabbe.
42	Shrimati Raj Bhatia.
43	Shri Lakshmi Narayan Pathak
44.	Shrimati Sulochana Kumari Bhatia.
45	Shri Shashi Kant Dixit
46	Shri Krishna Kumar Bansal.
47.	Shri Shivnarayan Gaur.
48	Shri J. R. Sethi, Major.
49.	Shri K. C. Agarwal.
50.	Shri Ram Singh.
51.	Shri Onkar Nath Tyagi.
52.	Shri Dalip Kumar Sen
53.	Shri M. Krishnaraj.
54.	Shri Satya Narayan.
55.	Shri Mohammed Juwar.
56.	Shri B. P. Singh.
57.	Shri S. N. Agarwal.
58.	Shrimati Mira Tandon.
59.	Shri Gopal Krishna Kataria.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

DEVASTATION CAUSED BY FLOODS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

MR. SPEAKER: The Calling Attention—Shri Gangadeb.

SHRI P. GANGADEB (Angul): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power......

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Rupar): On a point of order, Sir.

I am not objecting to the Calling Attention Notice being answered to by the Minister My point of order is limited. The flood situation in the country does not pertain only to the States that are mentioned in the Calling Attention Notice. Under Rule 197(2), you have limited the participants' number to only five More than five Members cannot participate in the Calling Attention Motion My submission is that the States mentioned in the Calling Attention Notice are not the only States affected by floods It is a national issue More than five Members are not allowed to participate in the Calling Attention Motion. I respectfully beg of you to kindly give an opportunity for a full-fledged discussion on the flood situation in the country. This Calling Attention Notice may be postponed Let the Minister lay the statement on the floor of the House. There should be a full-fledged discussion on the flood situation in the country later on.

SHRI *PILOO MODY (Godhra)*: The Calling Attention Notice mentions other parts of the country also. Therefore, the discussion through the Calling Attention Notice can be on floods anywhere in the country. My contention is that just because there are only five Members, there is no reason to believe that they will talk about floods only in their own States. After all, flood is a national disaster and Members can talk about floods in all parts of the country. Of course, that does not rule out a full-fledged discussion on floods. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: One at a time, not all.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): This does not preclude a discussion later on. Let the Calling Attention Notice be taken up.

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, when Shri Balgovind Verma made a brief statement on a request from Shri R K. Sinha, we did say that there should be a discussion I am not opposed to the Calling Attention I am rather obliged to you for having admitted it But I would request you that there should be a full-fledged discussion on floods. The situation is very serious in some of the States (*Interruptions*).

SHRI R V BADE (Khargone). In the Bussiness Advisory Committee we had decided to fix a discussion on floods also.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH) I understand the anxiety of the hon Members on this side and also on the other side of the House Regarding a discussion on floods, I am myself anxious to find time for it But there is one difficulty where, perhaps, you can help us. There is a discussion on some other matter on Thursday If we can persuade the hon Member to postpone it to next week, then we can have a discussion on floods on Thursday. I am entirely in your hands.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) यह काल अटेन्शन डिस्कस हो जाय ताकि प्राब्लम हाईलाइट हो जाये। मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो स्टेटमेन्ट दिया है वह तथ्यों से बहुत परे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: So far as the Calling Attention Notice is concerned, this is already there.

I think, we should not have any objection if on some day at the end one or two hours are fixed up....

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अकाल पर चर्चा भी इसी तरह से स्थगित है।

MR. SPEAKER. I had myself been touring Punjab in the last two days. The flood situation there is very difficult and there have been so much of loss of life and cattle and crops. People are facing lot of difficulties. Speaker is also a Member, and I am of your view that there should be some discussion on it. But so far as this call-attention motion is concerned, give these members the chance; do not try to take away the call-attention motion. I have no objection to fixing a debate on it some day in the evening in the coming weeks for about an hour and a half I know, you will never stick to the time fixed. Let me see the time schedule and then I will try to put it on some day. But members will be given only five minutes each in that debate; five minutes are enough to give their suggestions.

SHRI P. GANGADEB (Angul): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Devastation caused by recent heavy floods in Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and several other parts of the country."

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): Sir, the statement is a long one. We have already given copies to the members. Would you like me to read it out or shall I lay it on the Table of the House?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a very long statement. This has already been circulated and members have got the copies. You can lay it on the Table.

DR. K L RAO: I lay the statement on the Table of the House.

Statement

A Statement on the flood situation in the country based on the reports received from the State Governments upto July 20 was laid on the Table of the House on July 24 Subsequently, the monsoon became active practically over the entire Northern India During the week ending August 8, rainfall was well in excess of the normal over Assam and adjacent States, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. The monsoon was vigorous in the week ending August 15 particularly in Jammu and Kashmir where the rainfall was eight times the normal and in Punjab twice the normal Heavy rainfall also occured in parts of Uttar Pradesh. Consequently floods causing appreciable damange and, or loss of lives occurred in the Brahmaputra Valley in Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. The flood situation in these States based on the reports received from the State Governments is briefly as follows·

Assam

The Brahmaputra and its tributaries which had receded below the warning stages at the end of June were in floods again in the last week of July, which continued in the first week of August. The Brahmaputra rose above the warning stage at Dibrugarh, Neamati, Gauhati and Dhubri. The maximum levels attained were about 60 to 80 cm above the warning stages. The Pagladiya and the Manas also rose above the warning stages by 25 cm and 87 cm respectively.

[Dr. K. L. RAO]

The floods affected almost the entire Brahmaputra Valley. The worst affected sub-divisions were Dhemaji, Jorhat, Golaghat, Nowgong and Marigoan. There was one breach in the main Brahmaputra embankment in Dhemaji sub-division and four breaches in the tributary embankments. The Silghat Jokholabandha road in Nowgong division was breached. Severe damage was caused to the newly transplanted sali crop and jute crop. Preliminary estimates indicate that crops over 17000 hectares were damaged. 9 human lives were lost. Detailed assessment of the damage due to the recent floods is to be made by the State Government after the floods recede completely.

According to the latest reports, the flood situation is improving with the Brahmaputra and its tributaries receding below the warning stages.

Relief works are in progress Rs 23 lakhs have been sanctioned by the State Governments for gratuitous relief A request for deputing a Central Team for assessing the damage and the extent of assistance required for relief and repair works has been received and a Central Team is likely to visit the State shortly

Himachal Pradesh

Heavy rains in the catchment caused flash floods in the Sirsa Nallah and its tributaries in Nalagarh Sub-division on July 25, taking the people on the banks unawares. As a result, 168 watermills were washed away and 187 families were affected. 24 human lives were lost. The State Government sanctioned gratuitous relief of Rs. 1100 to each member of the family which lost the bread earner and Rs. 500 to the families of watermill owners. An amount of Rs. 34600 was spent on the relief measures. Housing subsidy is also being provided. Measures are being planned by the State Government for reducing the damage due to such calamities in future.

Jammu and Kashmir

Heavy rains in the catchment of Jhelum, Chenab and Tawi between August 5 and 9 caused high floods in these rivers. The river Jhelum at Sangam exceeded the previous highest recorded level in 1959 by about 4 cm. A breach occurred in the Jhelum embankment upstream of Kandizhal which led to the inundation of cultivated areas and disruption of communications on the National Highway. The rise in the Wular Lake affected cultivated areas on the margin. The worst affected districts were Anantnag and Baramula The redeeming feature was that the Wular Lake was at a low level at the time of occurrence of floods In Jammu, the floods in the Tawi, Chenab and Ravi caused damage to irrigation works and roads. Road communications were disrupted. Some change of course of the Chenab in the Chiknore area has taken place leading to sand casting over the agricultural lands. Restoration of irrigation and road works is being done.

64 human lives were lost of which 49 were in Jammu area mostly due to house collapse.

The State Government took rescue and relief measures with the assistance of the Army authorities. Army helicopters were used in the rescue of marooned people and also in air dropping of food. The relief measures that have been taken and proposed include provision of house building grants varying from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1000/-, gratuitous relief to the families of deceased persons varying from Rs 500 to Rs 2000 and free supplies of ration and medical care. A Central Team visited the State between August 14 and 17

According to the latest information, the floods in the rivers have subsided

Punjab

High floods in the Sutlej and its tributaries and the Rivers Ravi and Beas occurred in the second week of August The situation was aggravated by heavy rainfall in the plains. In Ludhiana division the Sutlej eroded the Dhusi bund in a length of about 1 kilometre which resulted in the flooding of five villages. There was another breach in the Dhusi bund near village Chak Badala The Ravi floods washed away flood protection embankments near Narot Jaimal Singh and Pama Hajiu and as a result 30 villages were marooned in Gurdaspur division. The floods and the drainage congestion affected altogether 510 villages. 13 human lives were lost.

The State Government with the assistance of the Army authorities evacuated more than 17000 marooned people to safer places and housed them in relief camps House building grants ranging from Rs 75 to Rs. 300 for each damaged house, cattle grants ranging from Rs 75 to Rs 450 and special grants at the rate of Rs 1500 for the families of bread earners who lost their lives are being given Fodder grants are also being provided An amount of Rs 20 5 lakhs has been sanctioned by the State Government for relief measures.

The plugging of breaches in embankments has been taken up and the Army is assisting in this work. The floods are receding and there has been considerable improvement in the affected areas.

Uttar Pradesh

The floods in the Ganga, Ramganga and the Yamuna in the last week of July affected a number of western districts The worst affected districts were Moradabad, Rampur, Shahjahanpur Hardoi, Bareilly and Badaun The floods in the Ghagra and Rapti in the last week of July and first week of August affected the districts of Gorakhpur, Faizabad, Basti, Ballia and Barabanki. Heavy rains in the hills caused damage in the districts of Tehri, Chamoli and Pithoragarh. A population of 41 lakhs was affected by the floods 45 human lives were lost. Out of these as many as 20 deaths had been reported as due to house collapse and landslides.

In the Ramganga Project, the 8 metres high bund constructed for isolating the Power House and stilling basin for facilitating continuing of work on the Power House and the Penstock during the flood season was scoured on July 25. A retired bund was immediately constructed but this was also breached resulting in the rise of water level in the Power House area. Precautionary measures had been taken by the project authorities for evacuating men and equipment from the area liable to be flooded. Consequently there was no loss of life and most of the equipment was moved to safety. After the water level receded, the affected area was isolated by the construction of a bund which was completed on August 7 Arrangements have been made for pumping out the water and it is expected that normal conditions for resuming work on the scroll case in the Power House and the Penstocks will be obtained by the end of August.

In the Bareilly district, piping was noticed in the Baigul dam on the night of August 10 and about 46 metres of length of dam showed signs of subsidence. A breach was apprehended. Immediate measures were taken to construct a ring bund in the affected length which helped in reducing the seepage. The situation was brought under control by August 12.

Areas in Deoria district were threatened by a possible breach in the Bihar bund near Piprasi on August 15 due to erosion by Great Gandak. One of the spurs came under severe attack and about 25 metres of the nose was eroded. The Chairman of the Ganga Flood Control Commission was deputed to the site to organise the emergent works to hold the spurs. It has been reported that the works have been taken up by the Bihar Engineers with the cooperation of Uttar Pradesh authorities who have made available the reserve stock of stone from the Chitauni area. Water level at the site has gone down which has helped in the execution of the emergent works.

The State Government obtained the services of the Army in rescue and relief operations in the districts of Moradabad, Rampur and Chamoli.

The latest reports indicate that floods in almost all the rivers are receding and the situation is improving.

Flood Damage

The detailed assessment of damage caused by the floods in the States mentioned above as well as in other parts of the country is being done by the State Governments concerned Reports received so far indicate that an area of 54 lakh hectares including cropped area of 15 lakh hectares and a population of 99 lakhs were affected. 238 human lives were lost. The total damage is about Rs. 46 crores of which damage to crops is about Rs. 38 crores.

A statement giving the State-wise details is attached.

Statement of Flood Damages during 1973 (As reported upto 19-8-1973)

Name of State	Area affected in lakh ha.	Population affected in lakhs	Damage to crops		Damage to houses		Cattle	Human lives	Damage to public utilities in Rs. lakhs	Total damage to crops, houses & public utilities (Col. 5+7+10) in Rs. lakhs	Remarks
			Area in lakh ha.	Value in Rs. lakhs	Nos.	Value in Rs. lakhs	lost Nos.	lost Nos.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Assam	24·4	21·1	1·9	1131·0	21523	30·4	10 53	15	1·8	1163·2	
2. Bihar	2·9	14·9	1·1	107·4	658	N.A.	27	3	N.A.	107·4	
3. Gujarat	1·2	0·1	0·1	14·9	1278	4·7	700	10	26·5	46·1	
4. Himachal Pradesh	Neg.	..	..	3·0	187	N.A.	33	24	8·0	11·0	
5. Jammu & Kashmir	0·5	3·0	0·5	500·0	12000	N.A.	10000	64	450·0	950·0	
6. Kerala	N.A.	N.A.	0·1	68·4	26·48	6·7	N.A.	31	208·4	283·5	
7. Maharashtra	Neg.	0·2	Neg.	Neg	738	1·9	240	14	1·7	3·6	
8. Madhya Pradesh	1·0	0·5	Neg	3·3	279	0·8	3	Nil	Neg.	4·1	
9. Orissa	6·7	11·8	2·2	7·07	14815	9·0	3426	10	5·8	21·8	Incomplete assessment.
10. Punjab	0·6	1·7	0·2	62·0	8101	N.A.	5	13	N.A.	62·0	
11. Tripura	0·3	5·0	0·3	1159·2	10393	N.A.	N.A.	9	N.A.	1159·2	
12. Uttar Pradesh	15·7	41·0	8·5	644·2	47400	58·2	54	45	N.A.	702·4	
13. West Bengal	0·6	1·0	0·1	64·0	3505	4·4	9	N.A.	0·6	69·0	
TOTAL	53·9	99·3	15·0	3764·4	123525	116·1	15550	238	702·8	4583·3	

N.A.=Not assessed.
Neg.=Negligible.
Human lives lost include deaths due to lightening, lands slides and house collapses.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri P. Gangadeb.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: Having gone through the Minister's reply which is a very long one, I would like to draw the attention of the House to some of the perpetual callousness of nature and its manifestation in the form of floods.

Sir, only a couple of weeks back we were discussing about drought and now the turn has come to debate on floods. Although floods are n an-made, the responsibility to provide relief to those affected by floods rests squarely on the society and, the Government. We have been witnessing occurrence of floods of varying intensity in one part of the country or another, and today it has become an annual feature causing considerable hardships and loss of property.

Every year over six millions hectares of land are affected by floods. Loss of property is worth about 100 crores of rupees annually of which loss to crops alone is about 70 per cent Even this, if I may say so, is probably an underestimate as official reports are, at times, not very accurate What we find is that either the floods or the drought have been keeping us always in the grip of Nature.

There have been, in the current monsoon season, floods in almost all the States from Kashmir to Kanya Kumari Year after year, the same story is repeated. But, this year, it has intensified itself much more. One wonders, therefore, what has been done by the Centre and the State Governments to prevent the rivers from swelling? There are horrifying reports coming in newspapers about threats of destruction to massive dams and dykes on the verge of bursting points. Also the press speaks of innumerable breaches to embankments and bunds all over the country. In today's papers, we see that in Rajasthan the bridges had been washed away and a train is marooned and the passengers are waiting for flood from helicopter.

Naturally, all this has aroused agitation in our minds. Might, I therefore, say that many a dams and dykes would not have been destroyed if the right quantity of cement had gone into their construction? Is it not time, therefore, to make sure that the construction work for flood protection is more effectively supervised so that the tax-payers' money does not go into the pockets of the contractors and corrupt officials?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I now come to the other aspect. That is regarding flood relief. Sir, I can only voice the concern and hardships felt by the people in this regard I have witnessed terrible sights in my own State of Orissa which had been invariably visited by drought and by floods and even by cyclones. This year also we see the same plight of the people in some parts of the State. To-day, the recent horrifying flood havoc in Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar and many a part of U P and also many other States have added to the miseries of the millions of people. So, it worries us to know what sort of relief measures are taken up to ameleorate the hardships of these people? It is the trained man-power which is among the most important pre-requisite for the flood relief, as in any organised activity Therefore, the recent recurring floods should be sufficient to move the authorities to undertake river training works on the required scale. But, unfortunately, nothing has been done yet to bring into shape a permanent organisation for meeting such calamities. Therefore, let there be a Central Agency responsible for coordinating efforts to provide relief on a national level. I think it will be also useful to have task forces in different States to work out permanent programmes of relief work including training of home guards. That will reduce the tension on the police force and the military

force. Before I conclude my observations in the matter I would like to know from the hon. Minister the following: Firstly, what long term measures are contemplated by Government to combat and control the floods? Secondly, have the Government considered any proposal to have a permanent agency responsible for flood protection and flood relief? Thirdly, is there any clearcut criteria for central assistance for flood relief? Fourthly whether in respect of compensation given on ad hoc basis to these affected by floods, they will get equal treatment in all the States? Fifthly, have the Planning Commission and State Governments prepared any contingency plans for conclusion in the Fifth Plan? Lastly, in view of the fact that many countries like USA have developed effective systems of flood control, may I know from the Government whether they have studies these foreign systems regarding flood relief measures in order to get useful lessons from the experience of other countries and if so, what has been the progress made so far in implementing them in our country?

DR K I. RAO: Government has been undertaking measures ever since 1954 to control flood; to the extent possible we have attained a certain amount of success; still a large amount of work will have to be done. The hon. Member asked about long-term measures There are various long term measures which are undertaken. Take for example the State from which the hon. Member comes, Orissa. Cuttack delta has been protected from the floods by construction of the Hirakud dam and by storing water there. It is very useful. Similarly we are doing for controlling the Brahmini and the Baitarani. We have already sanctioned one project for the Rengeli dam. Similarly we are thinking of Bhimkund project. It is not sanctioned yet, but when it is sanctioned, it will be of help in respect of flood control. Therefore, such long-term, measures are being undertaken in various parts of the country. This Rengeli dam project will cost about Rs. 40 crores and it will take about 5 to 6 years to construct it. I would request the hon. Member to have some little more patience till the works undertaken are completed. He raised a question about personnel. We have built up a good organisation particularly in Ganga basin and Brahmaputra basin which are most difficult regions and where we see damage every year We have got a Chief Engineer for Flood Control and Member in charge of flood control who go into all these matters and as I said, we have got a very good organisation. India has got a large number of rivers and it will take a long time for all the rivers to be covered It will take another 10—20 years. It is a big problem, but as I said, we are taking these long-term measures in various parts of the country.

श्री एस० ए० शमीम (श्रीनगर) : इस काल अटेंशन का मकसद हुकूमत से उन हालात के बारे मे तमाम इत्तलात फराहम करना था जो हालिया सैलाव मे तमाम मुल्क मे बिलउमूम और रियासत जम्मू और काश्मीर मे बिलखुसूस पैदा हुए है। लेकिन अफसोस इस बात का है कि मिनिस्टर साहब के वक्तव्य मे वह इत्तलात भी नहीं है जो आम तौर पर अखबारात मे आया हुई हैं। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि ज्यादातर भरोसा अफवाह पर किया गया है, जबानी बात चीत पर किया गया है और रियासती हुकमत से तफसीली इत्तलात हासिल करने की कोई कोशिश ही नही की गई है। इस बात का अन्दाजा इससे होता है कि प्राइवेट तौर पर मैने इस सिलसिले में इस से कही ज्यादा इत्तलात फराहम की है जितनी जनाब मिनिस्टर साहब ने ऐवान के सामने दी है। मसलन इस सिलसिले में देखने की बात जो थी वह यह थी कि किस कदर नुकसान हुआ है सड़को का कितना नुकसान हुआ है, मकानात का कितना नुकसान हुआ

[श्री एस० ए० शमीम]

हुआ है और फसलो का कितना नुकसान हुआ है। लेकिन इस बयान के पढने से कही भी इस बात की इत्तला नही मिलती कि नुक्सान का क्या अन्दाजा है, बल्कि उस मे गलत बात कही गई है कि सब से ज्यादा नुक्सान अनन्तनाग मे हुआ है और बारामूला को भी उस मे शामिल किया गया है। हकीकत यह है कि नुक्सान सब से ज्यादा अनन्तनाग और श्रीनगर मे हुआ और खुशकिस्मती से बारामूला का इलाका महफूज रहा। मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह नही बताया है कि कितना रकबा, कितनी कल्टीवेटिड लैंड सैलाब के नीचे आ गई है और उसमे कितनी तादाद मे फसल को नुक्सान हुआ है। मै उनकी इत्तिला मे इजाफा कर देना चाहता हू यह बता कर कि एक अदाजे के मुताबिक 1 लाख 10 हजार एकड जमीन सैलाब के नीचे आई है और इस मे से अस्सी फीसदी इरिगेटिड लैंड है। इसका नुक्सान पहुचा है और तमाम स्टैंडिंग क्रास खत्म हो गई है, तबाह हो गई है। यह कहा गया है कि 1959 के बाद यह सब से खतरनाक सैलाब था। मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हू कि 1९0, के बाद यह सब से खतरनाक सैलाब था और इसमें जितना नुक्सान हुआ है आज तक उतना नुक्सान नही हुआ है ?

हैरत की बात यह है कि बयान मे यह भी नही बताया गया कि इससे कितने गाव जेर आब आ गए है जम्मू काश्मीर मे। मैं उनकी जानकारी मे इजाफा कर देना चाहता हू कि खुद अखबारात मे यह खबर छपी है और चीफ मिनिस्टर ने भी एक अखबारी कान्फ्रेंस मे कहा है कि एक हजार से ज्यादा गाव पानी के नीचे आ गए है। मिनिस्टर के बयान के मुताबिक अभी तक सिर्फ 64 लाइव्ज लास्ट हुई हैं लेकिन मेरी और अखबारात की इत्तिला के मुताबिक वह तादाद ;5 तक पहुच चुकी है। रियासत की तारीख मे पहली बार ऐसा हुआ है कि सैलाब आने के पहले पूरे चार दिन बारिश होती रही। हुकूमत को इस बात की इत्तला मिल चुकी थी और उसका यह अदाजा भी था कि यह खतरनाक बाढ होगी। इसके बावजूद भी /5 लाइव्ज का लास्ट हो जाना इस बात को जाहिर करता है कि बाढ को रोकने के लिये जो इकदामात होने चाहिये थे नही हुए। खतरे मे लोगो को बचाने के लिये तवज्जह या दिलचस्पी नही दिखाई गई। एक अदाजे के मुताबिक जो अखबारी कान्फ्रेंस मे बताया गया था, इस एलान को नही बताया गया, बारह हजार मकानात को नुक्सान पहुचा है और पचास हजार फैमिलीज इस वक्त तक बेघरबार हो गई है जिन के पास सिर छिपाने के लिये कोई जगह नही है। कुल नुक्सान का अदाजा भी नही किया गया है लेकिन सरकारी इत्तिलाआत के मुताबिक और मेरी इत्तिला के मुताबिक फसलो और मकानात को पाच करोड का नुक्सान हुआ है। 195। मे जो सैलाब आया था, जो जुलाई मे आया था। उसके साथ इस बार आई बाढ का आप मुकाबला करे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि चूकि इस बार अगस्त मे सैलाब आया है और तमाम लोग जो सैलाब की जद मे आए है उनके पास खूराक का जखीरा पहले ही खत्म हो गया है और अब आइंदा छ महीनो के लिये उनके पास खूराक की कोई सूरत नहीं है। एक जबर्दस्त खतरा कहत का पैदा हो गया है उन इलाको मे। आपने यह नहीं बताया कि आप उस खतरे का कैसे मुकाबला करने जा रहे है। मिनिस्टर साहब ने वहा की हुकूमत की कोशिशो की सराहना की है। मैं उनकी इत्तिला मे इजाफा कर देना चाहता हू कि सैलाब से कही ज्यादा नुक्सान होता अगर फौज और आम लोग मिल कर सैलाब के खतरे को रोकने के लिये हिम्मत और हौसले से काम नही लेते। सरकारी मशीनरी ने किस तरह से सैलाब का मुकाबला करने की कोशिश की है और मुसीबत जदा लोगो को सहायता पहुचाने की

कोशिश की है इसके मुताल्लिक मैं कुछ थोड़ा सा अखबार न्यू वेव जो 19 अगस्त का है, उसमें से पढ़ कर आपको बताना चाहता हूं।

"What is shocking is that even when the threat of floods became imminent the authorities did not put the administrative machinery on a war footing. An operational headquarters was set up only after the rivers in spate had risen above the danger levels. The authorities confess that this time the danger of floods could have been at least partially foreseen since the weather office had given ample warnings. But no precautionary measures were taken till the damage had been done.

Not only that

"At the ministerial level, fairly elaborate plan had been drawn up to meet the contingency, but these were not implemented.

* * * *

"These distressed victims were seen demonstrating against the government in most of the affected areas. On the bundh a chinar tree was falling on a houseboat. Its owner was crying for help but no official would come forth."

This may be true of all the other States as well. The Editorial goes on to say:—

"It was a sight to see officials making merry in the operational room when Srinagar city itself was confronted with a serious flood threat. The room looked like a recreation hall, with officials relaxing and sipping tea as if nothing serious had happened."

Some engineers were seemingly rejoicing perhaps on the fact that the government would make generous allocations for relief works from which they would have their usual cut. Incidentally, in Kashmir, engineers have acquired such notoriety for their corrupt practice. It is hard to find an engineer here who does not own a car and property worth lakhs of rupees.".

सब से ज्यादा तकलीफदेह बात यह है कि इस में भी सियासत को रवा रखा गया, जहां के एम० एल० ए० इन्फ्लुएंशल थे या मिनिस्टर थे वहां रेसक्यू टीम्ज को इमिडिएटली रश किया गया, सप्लाइज को रश किया गया :

To quote one instance.

"Another factor, that hampered efficient execution of relief and rescue operations was string-pulling by politicians in power. Relief agencies would rush to a place from where a minister or an influential MLA hailed. The result was that the worst affected areas were given less or no attention. For instance, of the 180 boats meant for Srinagar district, about 50 were sent to Lasjan, a minister's village which had yet to see flood waters. As against this, no boat was pressed into service in Quarwari, a suburb of Srinagar even when people there were fleeing for shelter".

इस तरह से हुकूमत की तारीफ कर के मिनिस्टर साहब का जो मकसद था वह तो पूरा हुआ लेकिन सैलाब के खतरे को कम करने के लिए, लोगों की मसीबत को कम करने के लिए हुकमत की मशीनरी से ज्यादा यकीनन आम लोगो ने काम किया जिन की तारीफ मे मिनिस्टर साहब ने कुछ नही कहा है। आर्मी ने तो बहुत शानदार काम किया ही है, इसको मैं तसलीम करता हू। खुराक की पहले से रियायत में कमी है। तमाम एफैक्टिड एरियाज में जहां लोगों को पहले से सबसिडाइज्ड रेट्स पर राशन मिल रहा था, अब उन के पास परचेजिंग कैपेसिटी नही रह गई है, वह खत्म हो गई है। वे सबसिडाइज्ड रेट्स पर भी चावल या व्हीट नही खरीद सकते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है?

[श्री एस० ए० शमीम]

देश को हर साल सैलाब का खतरा पैदा होता है । फ्लड प्रोटक्शन वर्क्स का बोझ बढ़ता जा रहा है। इससे जाहिर है कि फ्लड प्रोटैक्शन वर्क्स जो हुए हैं वे इफैक्टिव साबित नही हुए है, उन मे ग्ररोजन हुआ है या जो फड्स एलाट हुए थे वे सही इस्तेमाल नही हुए मै जानना चाहता हू कि इस के बारे मे आप क्या करने जा रहे है ।

नुक्सान का अंदाजा मैं ने आप को बता दिया है । मै जानना चाहता हू कि रियासत की तरफ से हुकमत के पास रिलीफ की कोई दरख्वास्त आई है या नही ? इस खतरे का मुकाबला करने के लिए, नुकसान को पूरा करने के लिए मरकजी सरकार की तरफ से रिलीफ के वास्ते कितना रुपया दिया जा रहा है ?

सब से अफसोसनाक बात यह है कि जहा पाच करोड का नुकसान हुआ है वहा वजीरे आजम ने अपने रिलीफ फड म मे सिर्फ एक लाख की रकम दी है । गालिबन वजीरे आजम को मालूम नही है कि इस दौर म अब एक लाख रुपये की कीमत एक हजार रह गई है । पाच करोड का नुकसान हुआ है और एक लाख रुपया दिया जाना अफसोसनाक है । इस से अंदाजा होता है कि मरकजी हकूमत के पास इस खतरे का सही अंदाजा नही है ।

जम्मू के इलाके म सैलाब की वजह से करोडो रुपये की लकडी पाकिस्तान बह कर चली गई है । मैं जानना चाहता हू कि आप का अंदाजा क्या है कि कितनी लकडी पाकिस्तान बह कर चली गई है और पाकिस्तान से उस लकडी को वसूल करने के लिये कोई एग्रीमट, कोई अडरस्टैंडिंग या कोई बातचीत हो रही है या नही ?

फ्लड्स से प्रोटक्शन की कौन सी स्कीमे आप के पास हैं । कुरील कमेटी की रिपोर्ट मे कहा गया था कि वरियस एरियाज मे जहा बाढ़ो का खतरा रहता है वार्निंग मशीनरी इस्टाल करनी चाहिये । अगर ऐसा किया गया होता तो यकीनन जम्मू के इलाके मे 75 आदमी नही मारे जाते । उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट की रोशनी मे उन इलाको मे जहा फौरी तौर पर सैलाब आने का खतरा रहता है कौन कौन से इकदाम किए गए है और वार्निंग मशीनरी को इस्टाल करने के लिए क्या कुछ किया जा रहा है ?

[شری ایس - اے- شمیم (سرینگر) :

اس کالنگ اٹینشن کا مقصد حکومت سے ان حالات کے بارے میں تمام اطلاعات فراہم کرنا تھا جو حالیہ سیلاب میں تمام ملک میں بالعموم اور ریاست جموں اور کشمیر میں بالخصوص پیدا ہوئے ہیں - لیکن افسوس اس بات کا ہے کہ منسٹر صاحب کے وکتویہ میں وہ اطلاعات بھی نہیں ہیں جو عام طور پر اخبارات میں شائع ہوئی ہیں- ایسا معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ زیادہ تر بھروسہ افواہوں پر کیا گیا ہے - ریاستی بات چیت پر کیا گیا ہے - اور ریاستی حکومت سے تفصیلی اطلاعات حاصل کرنے کی کوشش ہی نہیں کی گئی ہے- اس بات کا اندازہ اس سے ہوتا ہے کہ پرائیویٹ طور پر میں نے اس سلسلے میں اس سے کہیں زیادہ اطلاعات فراہم کی ہیں - جتنی جناب منسٹر صاحب نے ایوان کے سامنے دی ہیں - مثلاً اس سلسلے میں دیکھنے کی بات جو تھی وہ یہ تھی کہ کس قدر نقصان ہوا ہے - سڑکوں کا نقصان ہوا ہے - مکانات کا نقصان ہوا ہے - اور فصلوں کا

کتنا نقصان ہوا ہے - لیکن اس بیان کے پڑھنے سے کہیں بھی اس بات کی اطلاع نہیں ملتی کہ نقصان کا کیا اندازہ ہے - بلکہ اس میں غلط بات کہی گئی ہے - کہ سب سے زیادہ نقصان اننتناگ میں ہوا ہے - اور بارا مولا کو بھی اس میں شامل کیا گیا ہے - حقیقت یہ ہے - کہ نقصان سب سے زیادہ اننتناگ اور سرینگر میں ہوا ہے - اور خوش قسمتی سے بارا مولا کا علاقہ محفوظ رہا - منسٹر صاحب نے یہ نہیں بتایا کہ کتنا رقبہ کتنی کلٹیویٹڈ لینڈ سیلاب کے نیچے آگئی ہے اور اس سے کتنی تعداد میں فصل کو نقصان ہوا ہے - میں ان کی اطلاع میں اضافہ کر دینا چاہتا ہوں - یہ بتا کر کہ ایک اندازے کے مطابق ایک لاکھ دس ہزار ایکڑ زمین سیلاب کے نیچے آئی ہے - اور اس میں سے ۸۰ فیصدی آریگیٹڈ لینڈ ہے - اس کو نقصان پہنچا ہے - اور تمام سٹینڈنگ کراپس ختم ہوگئی ہیں - تباہ ہو گئی ہیں - یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ ۱۹۰۳ کے بعد یہ سب سے خطرناک سیلاب تھا - اور اس سے جتنا نقصان ہوا ہے آجتک اتنا نقصان نہیں ہوا ہے -

حیرت کی بات ہے کہ بیان میں یہ بھی نہیں کہا گیا کہ اس سے کتنے گاؤں زیرآب آگئے ہیں جموں کشمیر میں - میں ان کی جانکاری میں اضافہ کر دینا چاہتا ہوں - یہ خود اخبارات میں یہ خبر چھپی ہے اور چیف منسٹر نے بھی ایک اخباری کانفرینس میں کہا ہے - کہ ایک ہزار سے زیادہ گاؤں پانی کے نیچے آ گئے ہیں - منسٹر کے بیان کے مطابق ابھی تک صرف ۲۴ جانوں کا نقصان ہوا ہے - لیکن میری اور اخبارات کی اطلاع کے مطابق وہاں تعداد ۷۵ تک پہنچ چکی ہے - ریاست کی تاریخ میں پہلی بار ایسا ہوا ہے کہ سیلاب آنے سے پہلے پورے چار دن بارش ہوتی رہی - حکومت کو اس بات کی اطلاع مل چکی تھی اور اس کا یہ اندازہ بھی تھا کہ یہ خطرناک بارش ہوگی - اس کے باوجود بھی ۷۵ لائیوز کا لاسٹ ہونا اس بات کو ظاہر کرتا ہے کہ بارش کو روکنے کے لئے جو اقدامات ہونے چاہئیں تھے نہیں ہوئے - خطرے سے لوگوں کو بچانے کے لئے کوئی توجہ یا دلچسپی نہیں دکھائی گئی - ایک اندازے کے مطابق جو اخباری کانفرینس میں بتایا گیا ہے - بارہ ہزار مکانات کو نقصان پہنچا ہے - اور پچاس ہزار خاندان اس وقت تک بے گھر ہو گئے ہیں - جن کے پاس سر چھپانے کے لئے کوئی جگہ نہیں ہے - کچھ نقصان کا اندازہ بھی نہیں کیا گیا لیکن سرکاری اطلاعات کے مطابق اور میری اطلاع کے مطابق فصلوں اور مکانات کو پانچ کروڑ کا نقصان ہوا ہے - سنہ 1959 میں جو سیلاب آیا تھا وہ جولائی میں

[شری ایس - اے - شمیم]

آیا تھا - اس کے ساتھ اس بار آئی
باقعہ کا مقابلہ کریں تو آپ کو پتہ
چلے گا کہ چونکہ اس بار اگست میں
سیلاب آیا ہے اور تمام لوگ جو سیلاب
کی زد میں آئے ہیں ان کے پاس
خوراک کا ذخیرہ پہلے ہی ختم ہو گیا
اور اب آئندہ چھ مہینوں تک کے
لئے ان کے پاس خوراک کی کوئی
صورت نہیں ہے - ایک زبردست خطرہ
پیدا ہو گیا ہے - ان علاقوں میں آپ
نے یہ نہیں بتلایا کہ آپ اس خطرے
کا کیسے مقابلہ کرنے جا رہے ہیں -
منسٹر صاحب نے وہاں کی حکومت
کی کوششوں کی سراہنا کی ہے - میں
ان کی اطلاع میں اضافہ کر دینا چاہتا
ہوں - کہ سیلاب سے کہیں زیادہ
نقصان ہوتا ہے - اگر فوج اور عام لوگ
مل کر سیلاب کے خطرے کو روکنے کے
لئے ہمت اور حوصلے سے کام نہیں لیتے -
سرکاری مشینری نے کس طرح سے سیلاب
کا مقابلہ کرنے کی کوشش کی ہے - اور
مصیبت زدہ لوگوں کو سہایتا پہنچانے
کی کوشش کی ہے - اس کے متعلق
میں کچھ تھوڑا سا اخبار "دی نیو دیپو"
جو اگست کا ہے - اس میں سے پڑھکر
آپ کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں -

"What is shocking is that even when the threat of floods became imminent the authorities did not put the administrative machinery on a war footing. An operational headquarters was set up only after the rivers in spate had risen above the danger levels. The authorities confess that this time the danger of floods could have been at least partially foreseen since the weather office had given ample warnings. But no precautionary measures were taken till the damage had been done.

Not only that

'At the ministerial level, fairly elaborate plan had been drawn up to meet the contingency, but these were not implemented"

* * * * *

"These distressed victims were seen demonstrating against the government in most of the affected areas On the bundh a chinar tree was falling on a houseboat Its owner was crying for help but no official would come forth"

This may be true of all the other States as well The Editorial goes on to say

'It was a sight to see officials making merry in the operational room when Srinagar city itself was confronted with a serious flood threat The room looked like a recreation hall, with officials relaxing and spin sipping tea as if nothing serious had happened

Some engineers were seemingly rejoicing perhaps on the fact that government would make generous allocations for relief works from which they would have their usual cut Incidentally, in Kashmir, engineers have acquired such notoriety for their corrupt practice It is hard to find an engineer here who does not own a car and property worth lakhs of rupees"

سب سے زیادہ تکلیف دہ بات یہ ہے -
کہ اس میں بھی سیاست کو روا رکھا
گیا ہے جہاں کہ ایم - ایل - اے رہے یا
منسٹر تھے وہاں ڈسکرمنیشن تھی کو
فوراً ریلیف دی گئی کیا سیلانز کو ریلیف کیا گیا -

To quote on instance:

"Another factor, that hampered efficient execution of relief and rescue operations was string-pulling by politicians in power. Relief agencies would rush to a place from where a minister or an influential MLA hailed. The result was that the worst affected areas were given less or no attention. For instance, of the 180 boats meant for Srinagar district, about 50 were sent to Lasjan, a minister's village which had yet to see flood waters. As regard against this no boad was pressed into service in Quarwari, a suburb of Srinagar even when people there were fleeing for shelter."

اس طرح حکومت کی تعریف کرکے منسٹر صاحب کا جو مقصد تھا وہ تو پورا ہو گیا لیکن سیلاب کے خطرے کو کم کرنے کے لئے حکومت کی مشینری سے زیادہ یقیناً عام لوگوں نے کام کیا - جنکی تعریف میں منسٹر صاحب نے کچھ نہیں کہا ہے - آرمی نے تو بہت شاندار کام کیا ہی ہے - اس کو میں تسلیم کرتا ہوں - خوراک کی ریاست میں پہلے ہی کمی ہے تمام افیکٹیڈ ایریاز میں جہاں لوگوں کو پہلے سبسیڈائیزڈ ریٹس پر راشن مل رہا تھا اب انکے پاس پرچیزنگ کیپیسٹی نہیں رہ گئی ہے- وہ ختم ہو چکی ہے - وہ سبسیڈائیزڈ ریٹس پر بھی چاول یا گیہوں نہیں خرید سکتے ہیں - میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ ان کے لئے کیا کیا جا رہا ہے ؟ دیکھیں کو ہر سال سیلاب کا خطرہ پیدا ہوتا ہے - فلڈ پروٹیکشن ورکس کا خرچہ بڑھتا جا رہا ہے- اس سے ظاہر ہے کہ فلڈ پروٹیکشن ورکس جو ہوتے ہیں وہ کارگر ثابت نہیں ہوتے ہیں - ان میں اوورن ہوا ہے - یا جو فنڈ الاٹ ہوئے تھے وہ صحیح استعمال نہیں ہوئے- میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس کے بارے میں آپ کیا کرنے جا رہے ہیں -

نقصان کا اندازہ میں نے بتا دیا ہے - میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ ریاست کی طرف سے حکومت کے پاس ریلیف کی کوئی درخواست آئی ہے یا نہیں - اس خطرے کا مقابلہ کرنے کے لئے - نقصان کو پورا کرنے کے لئے مرکزی سرکار کی طرف سے ریلیف کے واسطے کتنا روپیہ دیا جا رہا ہے -

سب سے افسوسناک بات یہ ہے کہ جہاں پانچ کروڑ کا نقصان ہوا ہے وہاں وزیراعظم نے اپنے ریلیف فنڈ میں سے صرف ایک لاکھ رقم دی ہے - غالباً وزیراعظم کو معلوم نہیں ہے کہ اس دور میں ایک لاکھ کی قیمت ایک ہزار رہ گئی ہے - پانچ کروڑ کا نقصان ہوا ہے اور ایک لاکھ روپیہ دیا جانا افسوسناک ہے - اس سے اندازہ ہوتا ہے کہ مرکزی حکومت کے پاس خطرے کا صحیح اندازہ نہیں ہے -

جموں کے علاقے میں سیلاب کی وجہ سے کروڑوں روپیہ کی لکڑی پاکستان بہہ کر چلی گئی ہے - میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ کا اندازہ کیا ہے - کہ

[شری ایس - اے شمیم]

کتنی لکڑی پاکستان بہہ کر چلی گئی ہے - اور پاکستان سے اس لکڑی کو وصول کرنے کے لئے کوئی ایگریمنٹ - کوئی انڈرسٹینڈنگ یا کوئی بات چیت ہو رہی ہے یا نہیں -

فلڈ سے پروٹیکشن کی کون سی سکیمیں آپکے پاس ہیں کوریل کمیٹی کی رپورٹ میں کہا گیا ہے کہ مختلف علاقوں میں جہاں بارشوں کا خطرہ رہتا ہے وارننگ مشینری انسٹال کرنی چاہئے - اگر ایسا کیا گیا ہوتا تو یقیناً جموں کے علاقے میں ۷۵ آدمی نہیں مارے جاتے - اس کمیٹی کی رپورٹ کی روشنی میں ان علاقوں میں جہاں فوری طور پر سیلاب آنے کا خطرہ رہتا ہے کون کون سے اقدام کئے گئے ہیں - اور وارننگ مشینری کو انسٹال کرنے کے لئے کیا کچھ کیا جا رہا ہے -

DR. K. L. RAO: The information given in the statement is based on the report received from the State Government. We do not take it from the newspapers, because we have got to depend on the information from Government sources, and therefore this information has come entirely from the State sources.

In the tabular statement, information regarding the various aspects which the hon. Member has referred to has been given, as for example, that the damage suffered by Jammu and Kashmir is about Rs. 9½ crores; it may be a little more, because they are still assessing it; similarly, the statement gives a lot of information regarding the number of human lives lost houses damaged and so on.

Then the hon. member referred to the deaths. The report indicates a loss of about 64 lives. We are very sorry for it, that so many human lives were lost. But it has to be remembered that this year in Srinagar and the Jammu Valley, the rainfall was eight times the normal. The deaths were not due to the rivers carrying away people, but due to the collapse of houses. When there is very heavy rainfall, house collapses take place and then people inside these houses perish. So it is really connected with the problem of housing in very heavy rainfall areas, what type of housing should be adopted and so on.

Then the hon. member asked about the works that have been done and what more works would be undertaken. I am very glad to say that so far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, the works undertaken so far have proved very successful. In this particular case, the main works so far undertaken are, first, the formation of a by-pass to Srinagar City so that water may not enter the city, as was happening before without the by-pass; similarly, works have been undertaken below the Wular Lake. There the river Jhelum was carrying a very small discharge capacity We have been spending a considerable amount of money to increase that capacity. We have now a capacity of about 25,000 cusecs there, we want to increase it to 40,000—50,000 cusecs and works are still in progress. Therefore, the works undertaken so far have proved effective. But for these, the damage to Baramulla and other areas would have been more.

His next question was about the relief that would be given to the State Government. A central team visited the State between the 14th and 17th August and we are awaiting its report. I am sure as soon as it is received the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission will give the necessary funds to the State for undertaking further relief works.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): The statement made by the hon.

Minister gives the impression that the coming of the floods in the rivers is an act of God and it is beyond the reach of this Government to prevent or control them.

Floods and famine are usual annual phonomena in this country. Unfortunately, the damage caused by the floods has increased since 1967. The annual damage caused by floods between 1953 and 1968 average Rs. 70 crores. In 1967, it was Rs. 136 crores. In 1968, it was Rs. 194 crores. In 1969, it was double the average and in 1971, it was Rs 600 crores. In 1972, it was Rs 627 crores.

It would be observed from the increasing damage that planning to control the floods has practically failed or has achieved very little results. Want of an adequate warning system and flood forecast is a major factor for causing heavy damages in the flood-affected States Because of this, millions of people are rendered homeless, hundreds of human lives are lost and innumerable heads of cattle get washed away The invisible damage and the damages done to communication and essential services leave behind great suffering and hardship to the people after the floods subside Government will content itself with some rescue, relife or rehabilitation work but that is also not sufficient to meet the requirement of the flood victims in our country The Minister has prepared a decade plan, 1971-81, for flood control estimated to cost Rs. 540 crores, that means nearly Rs. 54 crores every year. I should like to know whether there is any shortfall in the States which have recently been affected by floods or whether the States have implemented the projects according to the plan and the needed assistance was given to the States.

Gujarat recently faced the worst drought conditions; now it is again hit by floods. Flood waters of Narmada have entered the outskirts of of Broach and according to the statement the damage is of the order of Rs. 46 crores. When Gujarat was under drought, the Government of India sanctioned Rs. 14 crores for the drought prone area programme and released Rs. 9.52 crores and the Government of Gujarat spent nearly Rs. 9 896 crores or so. Therefore, the Government of India informed the State Government that no further amount would be released during 1973-74. Now again Gujarat has become the victim of floods and the damage is estimated at Rs. 46 crores. There is no adequate or proper machinery to assess the damage; this assessment is mostly confined to the loss of house, cattle, etc. Nothing more. The total loss must be higher than that made in this assessment.

I want to know whether the flood warning system had been established in the flood prone areas of the State and if so whether it is functioning properly or it is a failure Secondly, I want to know whether the amount allocated for flood control projects is fully utilised or whether there is any shortfall in the respective States. A number of dams have been investigated in the river Narmada but they have not been taken up because the Narmada award is being delayed and it leads to damage to the people of Gujarat. What measures does he propose to take up work on investigated dams on river Narmada?

DR K L RAO: The warning system, that is the flood forecast system is doing very well. It has saved a number of lives by giving forecasts much earlier. The number of deaths reported here are mostly due to land slides, house collapse and lightning most of them—for which there is no question of any forecast. The only way in which it can be avoided is by having better housing. The States have been spending all the money allotted to them for flood control work. They are taking a good deal of interest in it. We have put in the fifth plan quite a considerable amount of money for flood control, an amount equal to

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

the entire amount we have spent so far on flood in all the four plans put together; it will be pdobably more not less. With regard to the various point he raised, for example, in Tapti river in Gujarat, floods have been controlled by the construct'on of Ukai dam. I think similar construction of dams on the Narmada will avoid floods in the region.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मिनिस्टर साहब का बहुत लम्बा और बहुत गलत जवाब मैम्बर्स को सर्कुलेट किया गया है । इस जवाब को देख कर यह महसूस होता है । जैसा मिनिस्टर शमीम ने कहा कि अखबार और रेडियो की खबरें ज्यादा ठीक हैं, बनिस्बत गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के इस जवाब के । मैं कल ही सारे फ्लड एफैक्टेड एरिया का टूर कर के पंजाब से आया हूं । सतलज ब्यास, रावी, घग्घर, मार्कण्डा और टांगरी इन तमाम नदियों में फ्लड आया है और जितना नुकसान हुआ है इन के ब्यान के मुताबिक उस में 13 आदमी मरे हैं । मैं इन की इत्तिला के लिए कहना चाहता हूं कि 6 आदमी और उस में ऐड करें जो पटियाला जिले में गांव बुद्धपुर में किश्ती उलटने से मरे हैं । इन्हों ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में लिखा है कि सारे पंजाब में पांच जानवर मरे और 62 लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है । पता नहीं किस तरह से डिपार्टमेंट वाले इन फ्लड फिगर्स को कैलकुलेट करते हैं, क्या उन के पास फारमूला है जिस की बेसिस पर फ्लड का नुकसान यहां पर असेस किया जाता है . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : फारेन कम्प्यूटर हैं।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : कम्प्यूटर हैं या ऐसे ही लगा लेते हैं, कम्प्यूटर तो मैं ने कहीं देखा नहीं न मिनिस्टर साहब के कमरे में यहां देखा । मैं असेम्बली में भी उसी एरिया से मैम्बर था जो फ्लड एफैक्टेड एरिया है और पार्लियामेंट में भी उसी कांस्टीट्यूएंसी से आया हूं जहां हर साल फ्लड आया करता है । सरकार का हाल यह है कि पिछले सालों में मेरे अपने डिस्ट्रिक्ट मे जो फ्लड आया उस से 26 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ और गवर्नमेंट ने साढ़े चार करोड़ रुपये का रिलीफ दिया । लेकिन फ्लड प्रोटैक्शन के लिए जिस से फ्लड कंट्रोल हो सके उस के लिए सिर्फ तीन करोड़ रुपया मांगा गया था ताकि फ्लड प्रोटेक्शन का काम पूरा किया जा सके । वह तीन करोड़ रुपया वहां अब तक खर्च नहीं हुआ । साढ़े तीस करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान अब तक हो चुका है और डा० के० एल० राव के होते, मैं बतौर कांग्रेस मैम्बर के यह तो नहीं कहना चाहता हूं कि इन को छोड़ देना चाहिए, लेकिन इन के होते मुझे यह भी उम्मीद नहीं है कि यह स्थिति सुधर जाएगी । पिछले कई सालों म मेरे इलाके में छब्बीस करोड़ रुपए की फसल का नुकसान फ्लड मे हुआ है, साढ़े चार करोड़ रुपया फ्लड रिलीफ दिया गया जो बेकार हो गया, लेकिन तीन करोड़ रुपया फ्लड प्रोटैक्शन पर खर्च नहीं किया जिस से वहां पर लोगों को बचाया जा सकता था ।

जहां तक इस मिनिस्ट्री के काम का ताल्लुक है वह बहुत असंतोषजनक है ब्यास और रावी में फ्लड आया है जिस से बहुत नुकसान हुआ है पिछले कई सालों से हम कोशिश कर रहे थे कि थीन डैम बनाने की इजाजत दी जाय । 6 साल की कोशिश के बाद पिछले साल यह कहा गया कि सैन्टर बनाएगा । और अब यह कहा जा रहा है कि नहीं, आप खुद बनाइए । हमें यह मालूम होना चाहिए कि आप बनाना चाहते हैं या नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं, आप इजाजत देना चाहते हैं पंजाब सरकार को बनाने की या अपनी तरफ से बनाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन इस केस का फैसला तो कीजिये । वहां पर हर साल फ्लड आता है जिस से हमारे प्रदेश पंजाब, हरयाना, जम्मू काश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश और राजस्थान का नुकसान हो रहा है । लेकिन सात साल से इस मिनिस्ट्री अफसरान सोये हुए हैं, कोई फैसला नहीं करते हैं ; जब हम चाहते हैं कि हम को बनाने दिया जाय तो वह फैसला नहीं करते हैं

जब खुद बनाने का फैसला करते हैं तो वह फैसला बदल दिया जाता है कि नहीं, आप की बात ठीक है । अब यह मालूम नहीं कि आप क्या करना चाहते हैं, क्या नही करना चाहते हैं ?

थम्बार डैम की स्कीम आप ने बनाई, अब तक उस स्कीम का पता नही । पता नहीं कहा किस अफसर के पास पड़ी है, किस महकमे में पड़ी है । अब 6ठें या 7वें प्लान में जा कर उस पर गौर होगा । मैं कहना चाहूगा कि यह फ्लड का, इरिगेशन का बड़ा सीरियस नेचर का काम है । इस को जितना लाइटली लिया जाता है, उस पर मुझे दुख है । इस को ये इस तरह से देख रहे हैं कि हम रिलीफ पर कितना रुपया खर्च कर रहे है । रिलीफ में भी सेन्टर और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का जो एटीच्यूड है, उस में फर्क है । सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट जो देती है, वह सेन्ट-पर-सेन्ट ग्रान्ट होती है बतौर रिलीफ के और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट जो खर्च करती है, वह उस के बजट का हिस्सा होता है । तो हर स्टेट-गवर्नमेंट यह कोशिश करती है कि हम रिलीफ का हिस्सा ज्यादा से ज्यादा ले लें । इस प्रकार फ्लड प्रोटेक्शन का काम नहीं हो पाता इस लिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि आप रिलीफ तो दीजिये, लेकिन आप फ्लड रोकने का इन्तजाम जरूर कीजिये । चार करोड़ रुपय आप हमारे जिले में रिलीफ में दे चुके है । इस साल भी देंगे । लेकिन इस समस्या का रिलीफ हल नही है । हल फ्लड कन्ट्रोल है जिस पर कम खर्चा आयेगा । उस तरफ ध्यान दीजिये ताकि पंजाब के लोग सुख से जी सकें । फ्लड कन्ट्रोल करना पहला काम होना चाहिये ।

DR. K. L. RAO: I am very sorry for the tone and language of the hon. Member. Thien dam has nothing to do with flood. The problem in Punjab is mainly that of drainage. It is very unfortunate that the hon. Member has referred to the Thien dam in this debate. The Thien dam, as I have stated in the Rajya Sabha, is a very useful project and we are anxious to build it. But not only Punjab is involved in it; there are five States. We are trying to bring them together. Since the construction of that dam will take eight years, we are anxious to start the work soon. Unfortunately, so many problems are cropping up. We are trying to find solutions and alternatives for them. I cannot mention here everything that we are doing here. If the hon. Member is interested, I can discuss them outside. We are anxious, and the Planning Commission is insisting that the Thien dam work should be taken up immediately. So far as the Irrigation Ministry is concerned, the project was technically cleared long ago.

I am very sorry that the hon. Member takes every chance to abuse the Ministry and the Minister. Of course, so far as I am concerned, I am not a very capable man. But the Ministry is definitely doing extremely good work. Punjab in particular has no reason for any grievance because the flood prevention work there is mainly a question of provision of drainages I am very happy to State that Punjab is attaching a lot of importance to this work and it has provided a sum of Rs. 20 crores in the Fifth Plan.

MR SPEAKER: Now papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, food riots have taken place in Indore and Bhopal It is not merely a law and order situation, which is the concern of the State Instead of solving this problem by supplying food, the people are being killed by firing. So, I would request the Minister through you to make a statement. It is a manifestation of the attitude of the people against the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: I would ask the Minister to make a statement.

श्री मधु लिमये : (बांका) अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक मिनट मुझ भी अर्ज करने दें ।

आप जानते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति शासन है । इस वक्त उत्तर प्रदेश बन्द को लेकर दो हजार लोगों को गिरफ्तार

[श्री मधु लिमये] :

किया गया है भारत सुरक्षा कानून की तहत। जब उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा इस समय निलम्बित है तो लोग किस फोरम में इन सवालों को उठाये ? क्या मंत्री महोदय को आप हुक्म देंगे कि इन गिरफ्तारियों के बारे में सदन के सामने अपना बयान दें ? इन्होंने जो वचन दिया था कि भारत सुरक्षा कानून का इस्तेमाल राजनीतिक विरोध को दबाने के लिये नहीं किया जायेगा तो दामों के खिलाफ जो आन्दोलन होता है, क्या वजह है कि भारत सुरक्षा कानून का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है, इसमें डिफेंस और सिक्योरिटी का क्या सम्बन्ध आता है ? मंत्री महोदय इस पर बयान दें ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर). अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने आपको लिखा था कि इस पालियामेंट ने कानून बनाया है कि राष्ट्रीय झंडे का अपमान करने वाले को सजा दी जायेगी । लेकिन शिमला में क्या हुआ, वहां तो पुलिस वालों ने राष्ट्रीय झंडे का अपमान किया । यह प्रदेश का मामला नहीं है । 15 अगस्त, को हिमाचल प्रदेश की राजधानी में कोई स्वतन्त्रता दिवस नहीं मनाया गया । हर साल रिज के ऊपर तिरंगा झंडा फहराया जाता था, हजारों लोग इकट्ठे थे और जब कोई मंत्री झंडा फहराने नहीं आया तो जिन्होंने झंडा फहराया उन्हें पकड़ा गया, झंडा फाड़ा गया क्या सदन इस मामले में चुप रहेगा ?

श्री विक्रम महाजन (कांगड़ा) वहां कोई घटना नहीं हुई । वहां पर कुछ लोग इकट्ठा हो गये बिना इजाजत लिये हुये रिज पर कोई जुलूस नहीं हो सकता ।

MR. SPEAKER: There should be something before the House.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: There can be no procession or meeting on the Ridge unless the permission is taken from the Government. No permission was taken. They violated the law and, therefore, they were arrested. No Flag was turn, there was no insult to the Flag. It is entirely a wrong version.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने आपको लिखकर भेजा है ।

12 53 hrs.

RE. RAILWAY CANTEEN IN PARLIAMENT HOUSE

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER: Mr. Piloo Mody, I have not allowed you. You please sit down. You write to me every day that you saw in this paper this thing and that thing. Every day, you send it to me In this case, you sent it to me under Rule 193 How can a matter under Rule 193 come immediately after this?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I mean Rule 377.

MR SPEAKER· I have only allowed one under Rule 377 Shri Vayalar Ravi.

SHRI PILOO MODY· Please listen to me for a minute I realise this matter is very delicate and that is why you have not allowed me

MR SPEAKER· Kindly sit down Why are you bringing it in this way?

SHRI PILOO MODY· I would like to make a submission to you irrespective of all correspondence....

MR. SPEAKER: You bring it every day. That is a bad practice.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Three times in the whole session is not "every day".

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think so. I will have to see what you did in the past.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I have not written to you more than three times in this session. I do not get up early enough to write to you....

MR. SPEAKER: It may be a week only, not the whole session. I think, you are sadly mistaken.

SHRI PILOO MODY: A certain campaign—I will not mention it—has been launched in the press to defame Parliament. If any part of it is true, it is scandalous. My submission is that it is not true, and the fact is that there is something more involved in this that meets the eye. It is this point that I wanted to bring before the House. It is necessary that it is ventilated in Parliament to protect your honour and our honour. It is for this reason that I seek your permission

MR. SPEAKER: I did not give my permission. Will you please sit down You know it. You sit on the Business Advisory Committee. You gave it under rule 193. How can you speak on it? And here you say that it was not under rule 193. To me it came under rule 193 ..

SHRI PILOO MODY: I do not know the numbers so well as you do. I do not play the numbers game.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think you are so ignorant. I know you are very vigilant.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : यह चर्चा का विषय नही है । असल में सवाल यह है कि रेलवे कैन्टीन की मैनेजिंग कमेटी के ऊपर निगरानी नही है, बहुत सारा हिसाब-किताब का घोटाला है और मुझे जानकर सूत्रों से पता चला है कि जो चार लाख का नुकसान बताया जा रहा है वह 50 हजार घटाया जा सकता हूं और अगर थोड़ा बहुत दाम भी बढ़ा दिये जायेंगे तो एक पैसे का नुकसान नहीं होगा । तो खाहमखाह पार्लमेंट की बदनामी करने की क्या जरूरत है । इसके बारे में आप एक जांच कमेटी नियुक्त कीजिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): पार्लमेंट के मेम्बर्स आपसे कुछ नही चाहते है, न दूध, न मक्खन और न खाना ।

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : आप सब सुविधाए खत्म कर दीजिये, हमे कोई ऐतराज नही है ।

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is essential that this sort of slander does not take place in the Press or elsewhere. We do not want any special privileges, but we do need the services in Parliament House, and those services can be provided at economic price; the price can be fixed on the basis of whatever is economic price, on a no-profit-no-loss basis, but the services are required. We do not want any special privileges or subsidies to be involved in it. You would not let us discuss it rationally here. So, I suggest that you appoint a Committee consisting of Members of Parliament which can go into not only what has been published by way of scandal but also what future arrangements should be made where we are assured that we get services in Parliament House without having to bear the odium of scandal in this manner.

MR. SPEAKER: When I received it under Rule 193, it was not accompanied by papers. So, I thought that we would fix some discussion, and also I would see the contents and discuss with the members. If I had received it under rule 377, perhaps I would not have asked Mr. Vayalar Ravi but asked you first to speak.

श्री मधु लिमये : पहले इंक्वायरी करिये, फिर बहस हो वरना किस आधार पर चर्चा होगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इतना इम्पेशेन्ट क्यों हैं ? आप सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं ।

I quite agree with the observations. I very much appreciate what Mr. Piloo Mody has said. We should seriously think over it...

श्री सतपाल कपूर : इस मामले में हम भी इत्तफाक करते हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am one with you all that this is quite serious. This should not come in the form in which it has come before the people. I will certainly look into it, consult you and appoint a small Committee to look into it. There are many other things also which are happening. The other day something came about milk bread and all that. Even if any kind of dearness allowance or any such thing is increased outside, MPs are getting the same old salaries. If any allowance is increased, it is subject to so much of criticism. I think, we shall discuss it in that small Committee. We shall meet together. I will consult you as to what are the issues on which it should sit. The whole thing should be properly put before the people ..(*Interruptions*).

13 hrs.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): You might remember, Sir, the previous contractor Mr. Shashi Ram, was supplying rotten food and there were complaints, and with great difficulty he was removed, and then it was handed over to the Railways. Sir, I would only request you not to hand it over again to a contractor. There will be propaganda against the contractor also.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: (Begusarai): My submission is that when such reports appear in newspapers, it is the duty of the Government to come out with a statement because it involves Members of Parliament. The correct position should be placed before the people so that they are able to judge what exactly is the state of affairs.

Secondly, my submission is that it is not only Members of Parliament who are benefited by this but also many poor employees. So, if there is an element of subsidy, to an extent it is justified.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I would only add a little paragraph to put the record straight. It says here:

"It appears that in the proceedings it came out, (This is the investigation that was carried out) that the Railways increased on their own (on their own) the ingredients in the Parliament House lunches to hide their cheating of the railway passengers

The Committee called for data on the cost, the menu, etc. of the special lunches arranged by the Parliament dignitaries. Fantastic figures were supplied, such as profit worked out to two decimal points and no left-overs. When the Committee called for the menu of the special lunches arranged by high railway officials, the Northern Railway refused to submit it.

Incidentally, it came out, that the dining car run by the Northern Railway on the Delhi-Moghalsarai section showed a daily sale of around Rs. 900. A public spirited contractor took it over and showed a daily sale of over Rs. 2000. The difference used to be pocketed by a coterie of high railway officials."

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह तो रेलवे के खिलाफ जाती है ।

MR. SPEAKER: We will leave it here. I am not going to allow any debate. I apprecíae the many views that have been expressed on this.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): A Committee should be appointed.

MR. SPEAKER: I will appoint not a big commitee but a small committee to look into it. The Chairman of the House Committee has reviewed it, and the Chairman of the House committee will be there along with others and a few members from the Opposition and from the Treasury Benches.

We do not want any concession from any people.

DR. HENRP AUSTIN (Erankulam): The Congress Party has already moved in this connection.

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever the people get, we will get.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We do want facilities. We have to function here in Parliament. It is not a Party question.

MR. SPEAKER Especially on this thing I am very happy that you have no party question on this issue

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE. They are bringing in the Congress Party.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: I did not raise it in that way. I only said that we have already made a gesture in this connection I have said it, not in a controversial view. If you are offended. I am sorry.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी बात नहीं है कि एक पार्टी ज्यादा खाती है और दूसरी कम। सब एक जैसा खाते हैं। हम आप पर शक नहीं करते हैं।

12.05 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

NON-FUNCTIONING OF BANKS IN KERALA

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the situation that has arisen in my State of Kerala where the majority of the banks are not functioning, especially the clearing houses. It all happened due to the agitation in the South Indian Bank Ltd. No statute allows this, and if the clearing house is not functioning. there is difficulty allround, Sir. The situation now is this, that nearly Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 crores worth of cheques, drafts, etc. are lying idle and are not cleared. The Government of Kerala could not clear the sales tax cheques. Foodgrains prices have gone up. No cheques are cleared. Various complaints have been placed before the Central Government and the hon. Finance Minister. But, still, no action has been taken. I am not going into the merits of the case. But, I am afraid, they are not taking any steps in this direction Either they must surrender before the employees or they must take some action to see that the interests of the people are protected. These cheques should not be allowed to lie idle. they should be cleared, and these clearing houses should be able to function as quickly as possible.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): I know that this question of clearing house has become quite an irksome thing to the public also, but, unfortunately. the trade union organisation is utilising this to get certain issues settled by putting pressure on the clearing house. Here. in this case, it is a non-nationalised bank and they have got certainly some dispute with the employees.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): They have suspended 42 people.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I am not going into the merits of the case. My only point is that the Labour Ministry and its officers are fully seized of the matter and the Reserve Bank of India has asked the

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

Bank to start negotiations with the employees. The Management has informed the Reserve Bank that they are shortly starting the negotiations.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): It is almost two months since the negotiations started. Unless effective measures are taken, I am afraid, the position will be serious. Food situation is very acute in Kerala. Consequently the prices have gone up. Onam celebrations are coming in September. I would appeal to you to take expeditious action.

18.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANDHRA PRADESH VACANT LANDS IN URBAN AREAS (EXEMPTION) RULES, 1972

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(i) A copy of the Andhra Pradesh Vacant Lands in Urban Areas (Exemption) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.O Ms. 878 in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 29th August, 1972, under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Andhra Pradesh Vacant Lands in Urban Areas (Prohibition of Alienation) Act, 1972, read with Clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 18th January. 1973, issued by the President in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [*Placed in Library.. See* No. LT-5436/73].

ANNUAL REPORT OF ANDHRA PRADESH STATE WAREHOUSING CORPORATION HYDERABAD, 1971-72

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation, Hyderabad, for the year 1971-72 together with Audited Accounts, under sub-section (11) of section 31 of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 18th January, 1973, issued by the President in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5437/73].

NOTIFICATION re ANDHRA PRADESH MOTOR VEHICLES RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M B. RANA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 18th January, 1973, issued by the President in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh

(a) G O Ms No 496 published in Andhra Pradesh. Gazette dated the 7th June, 1973, making certain amendments to the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Rules, 1964, and

(b) G O Ms No. 517 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazetted dated the 7th June, 1973, making certain amendments to the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Rules, 1964

(ii) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Hindi versions of the above Notifications. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5438/73].

(2) (i) A copy of Orissa Notification S R O. No. 602/73, published in Orissa Gazette dated the 13th July, 1973, making certain amendments to the Orissa Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940

under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 3rd March, 1973, issued by the President in relation to the State of Orissa.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Notification. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5439/73].

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, MADRAS, 1971-72

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P. YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi version) of the Indian Institute of Technology Madras, for the year 1971-72. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-5440/73.]

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 1973, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th August, 1973.".

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Foreign Awards (Recognition and Enforcement) Amendment Bill, 1973, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th August, 1973."

BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

(1) The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 1973.

(2) The Foreign Awards (Recognition and Enforcement) Amendment, Bill, 1973.

13 10 hrs.

UTTAR PRADESH STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): I beg to move.*

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Uttar Pradesh to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The House is aware that in the proclamation dated 13th June, 1973 in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh the President has declared the powers of the State Legislature shall be exercised by and under the authority of Parliament.

However, in view of the otherwise busy schedule of the two Houses, it would be difficult for Parliament to deal with the various legislative measures that may be necessary in respect of the State. It would be even more difficult in situations requiring emergent legislation. The Bill, therefore, seeks to confer on the Pre-

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri K. C. Pant]

sident the power of the State Legislature to make laws in respect of the State. It has been the normal practice to undertake such legislation in respect of the States under the President's Rule and the present Bill is on the usual lines. Provision has been made for the constitution of a Consultative Committee consisting of Members of Parliament in this regard. Provision is also being made to empower Parliament to undertake modifications in the laws made by the Parliament if considered necessary.

I request the Honourable House to accept the proposal before it.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Uttar Pradesh to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taekn into consideration.

Before I allow any discussion, I would like to say that we have had enough of discussions while the U.P. Proclamation was under consideration The Business Advisory Committee, taking full view of this position, has allocated the time schedule of one hour for this discussion. They considered about the time and they put down one hour for this. Previously it was decided to put down both together each having one hour. I would request the Members to confine themselves to this limit.

एक माननीय सदस्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसका समय बढ़ाना जाये। (व्यवधान)।

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY (Deoria): This problem has cropped up again and again. And so, more time is needed.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमारे पास टाइम इतना कम है कि हमने लंच हावर बन्द कर दिया है और सेशन को भी तीन दिन के लिये बढ़ा दिया है। अब वक्त को खींच कर लम्बा तो नहीं किया जा सकता है।

I think the Bill is a very small one. Four to Five Minutes for each Member will do.

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA (Ulluberia): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Presidential power conferred by Parliament to legislate in Uttar Pradesh is very painful to us. Our Prime Minister, in the course of her election tours, repeatedly said that if the ruling party—Congress—has got a thumping majortiy in very State, then the Government would have stabilised everywhere. Now, what we see here is this. In spite of their having a thumping majority, this Legislature is superseded by the Presidential Rule. We must examine what are the causes behind it. We think that we cannot solve the problems of the people regarding the price rise unemployment, poverty etc. The problems are getting multiplied more and more. In spite of the thumping majority, the Legislature, I should say, is guilty of all these things. You say that because of this you are trying to solve these problems by having a Presidential Rule here. I cannot support this But, Parliament must think over what are the reasons behind this and it should take all real steps so that instability may go and the problem of the State may be really solved by this Parliament of independent India

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे (गोरखपुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति को उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य विधान मंडल की विधियां बनाने की शक्ति प्रदान करने के लिये जो विल लाया गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं।

उत्तर प्रदेश की हालत दिन-प्रतिदिन बिगड़ती आ रही थी, जिसको स्वयं मुख्य मंत्री

जी ने गवर्नर को दी गई अपनी रिपोर्ट में स्वीकार किया था । उस रिपोर्ट से प्रकट होता था कि उत्तर प्रदेश में पी० ए० सी० का रिवोल्ट हुआ, स्टुडेंट इनडिसिप्लिन एक खतरनाक सीमा तक पहुंच गयी थी और कायदे-कानून की स्थिति बहुत बिगड़ गई थी। इस अवस्था मे बहुमत दल का नेता होने के बावजद मुख्य मंत्री ने राज्यपाल को अपना इस्तीफा समर्पित किया और केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस बात का मौका दिया कि वहा की शासन व्यवस्था और शासन-तंत्र को ठीक करे । जैसा कि मैने कहा है, मुख्य मंत्री ने बहुमत दल का नेता होने के बावजद वास्तविकता और समय की गम्भीरता को समझ कर यह कदम उठाया और इसके लिये मै उनको धन्यवाद देता हू । (व्यवधान) ।

आज उत्तर प्रदेश की पापुलेशन करीब पौव ने करोड है । उत्तर प्रदेश को केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से विभिन्न प्रकार की जो सहायता दी जा रही है, वह अन्य स्टेट्स के मुकाबिले मे बहुत ही कम है, जिस के कारण वहां की बैकवर्डनेस लगातार बढ़ती चली जा रही है और वहा की हालत अच्छी नहीं हो पा रही है। कुछ सुधार तो जरूर हुआ है, लेकिन वह उस स्टेट की पापुलेशन को देखते हुये पर्याप्त नहीं है । मुख्य मंत्री ने "फिनान्स कमीशन" के सामने यह सुझाव दिया था कि बिजली, रोड्स और एजुकेशन आदि के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता के सम्बन्ध मे, केन्द्रीय आउटले के सम्बन्ध मे, एक नेशनल पर्सपेक्टिव होना चाहिये, क्योंकि यह नेशनल इन्ट्रेस्ट मे नहीं है कि देश मे एक प्रदेश तो पिछड़ा हुआ रहे और दूसरा प्रदेश आगे बढ़ जाये । जब "एपरोच ओफ दि फिफ्थ प्लान" पर डिस्कशन होगा, तो मैं इस सम्बन्ध मे अपने विचार प्रकट करूंगा, लेकिन इस समय मे केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस ओर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

आज हमारे यहां खेती के बाद दूसरे नम्बर की सबसे बड़ा इडस्ट्री हैंडलूम है । केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हैडलूम इडस्ट्री की तरफ थोड़ा ध्यान जरूर दिय है । लेकिन मै निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि मै अभी अपने क्षेत्र मे आ रहा हू । मेरे पास ये वीवर्स के कार्ड हैं उन्हे कई महीनो से सूत नही मिला है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want to limit the debate, but the the scope of the Bill is very limited, namely the conferment of powers of the State Legislature to make laws, on the President. It is a technical thing. It is not a general debate that we are having now. We have had it already We are not discussing the Proclamation now. We have already approved of the Proclamation. Now, the question is whether powers should be conferred on the President or not, and the hon. Member may say whether he supports it or opposes it. This Bill only seeks to authorise conferment of powers on the President to make laws

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे उत्तर प्रदेश मे जो एडवाइजरी कौंसिल बनने जा रही है, उसको हमारी समस्याओं को तरफ विशेष रूप मे ध्यान देने की जरूरत है । लेकिन मैं महसूस करता हू कि एडवाइजरी कौंसिल को इस बात पर भी विचार करना चाहिये कि जिला-स्तर विकास के लिये, इन्वेस्टमेंट प्लानिंग के लिये, हमारे काम करने के तरीके मे क्या परिवर्तन किया जाना चाहिये और केन्द्रीय सरकार के आदेशो को किस तरह कार्यान्वित किया जाये । इसके लिये यह जरूरी है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर आज डेमोक्रेसी को एक्सटेंडिड किया जाये, जिसके अन्तर्गत जिला स्तर पर ब्लाक प्रमुखो, एसेम्बली और कौंसिल के मेम्बरो आदि जनता पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरो आदि के प्रतिनिधियो की एक जनरल बाडी बनायी जाये । इस प्रकार जिला स्तर पर एक एक्सीक्यूटिव कौंसिल बना कर वहां के डेवलपमेंट और प्लानिंग के सब साधनो का

[श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे]

समन्वय किया जाये, हैड्ज आफ डिपार्टमेंट जिले में हैं उनको विभिन्न कौंसिलस का सेक्रेटरी बनाया जाये और इस कौंसिल को पावर दे कर जिला स्तर पर डीसेंट्रलाइजेशन किया जाये। बहुमत दल के नेता ही की शक्ति दी जाये कौंसिल बनाने की। इस समय फाइनेन्शल हैण्ड बुक के अनुसार सारी पावर्स डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट के अन्दर निहित हैं। डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट फाइलों में इतना व्यस्त कि जिले की शासन व्यवस्था को क्या कहें, किसी तरह का कोई प्लानिंग सक्सेसफुल हो नहीं पाता है और वह तब तक सक्सेसफुल हो नहीं पायेगा, जब तक फाइनेन्शल हैण्ड बुक को चेन्ज नहीं किया जायेगा और डिस्ट्रिक्ट की चुनी हुई कौन्सिल को पावर नही दिया जायेगा, यानी थ्री-टायर गवर्नमेन्ट नहीं बनाई जायगी। मेरा स्पष्ट तौर पर कहना है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेविल पर एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट कौन्सिल बनाई जाय--चुने हुए मेम्बरों की। जैसे यहां पार्लियामेन्ट है और कौन्सिल आफ मिनिस्टर्ज है, उसी तरह से एक एक्जीक्यूटिव कौन्सिल बना कर उन को तमाम पार्वस दी जायें। जो विभागाध्यक्ष है, उन को एक्जीक्यूटिव कौन्सिल का सैक्रेटरी होना चाहिये और सारा काम उन सैक्रेट्रीज के द्वारा चलाना चाहिये। डी० आई० जी० की पोस्ट की कोई जरूरत नही। इस खर्चे को कम करना चाहिये; देश में आज खर्चे में कमी करने की जरूरत है और प्रधान मंत्री ने चार सौ करोड़ रुपये की कमी करने की तरफ इशारा किया है। जब तक जिले के आधार पर डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट के पावर का विकेन्द्रीकरण नही किया जायेगा, चाहे उस के लिये कांस्टीचुशनल अमेण्डमेन्ट करना पड़े और जब तक चुने हुए नुमाइन्दों के हाथ में शक्ति नहीं दी जायगी, डिस्ट्रिक्ट कौन्सिल का निर्माण नहीं किया जायेगा, एक्जीक्यूटिव कौन्सिल बना कर उन को पावर नहीं दिया जायगा और उस कौन्सिल को पूरे हाउस के प्रति जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराया जायगा, तब तक सही तरीके से वह जनतन्त्र जिस की हम कल्पना करते हैं, जिस को हम चाहते है कि ग्रास-रूट तक बिल्कुल पहुंच जाय, वह पूरा नहीं हो पायेगा। इस लिये मैं कहता हूं कि आज "एक्सटेण्डेड डेमोक्रेसी" की जरूरत है, "लिमिटेड डिक्टेटरशिप" की जरूरत नहीं है। जो विधेयक आया है--मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूं और समर्थन करता हूं और चाहता हूं कि ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाय कि जिले के स्तर पर जितने कानून और कायदे हैं उन का ठीक तरीके से इम्प्लीमेन्टेशन हो सके।

डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया (झांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव गृह मंत्री जी ने पेश किया है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूं। उस के साथ साथ भारत सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि यह जो देश का सब से बड़ी आबादी का प्रदेश है, उत्तर प्रदेश, यह हमारी पिछली योजनाओं में पिछड़ गया है, जब हम जनप्रतिनिधियों से बात करते है--उत्तर प्रदेश के या वहां के अर्थ-शास्त्रियों से बात करते हैं, तो उन का कहना है कि पिछली योजनाओं में योजना व्यय जितना प्रति व्यक्ति होना चाहिये था, उत्तर प्रदेश में उतना नही हुआ। उस के कारण प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी उत्तर प्रदेश की कम हो चुकी है और इसी के कारण वहां इण्डस्ट्री या बिजली आदि भी कम हो गई है। बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा प्रदेश है, उस के अन्दर भी पहाड़ी क्षेत्र--बुन्देल खण्ड का इलाका या पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का जो भाग है, वह और अधिक पिछड़ गया है, इस वजह से जहां मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं वहां आप से यह भी आशा रखता हूं कि यह ऐसा समय है जब कि पांचवीं योजना बनने जा रही है--पांचवीं योजना का स्वरूप सारे देश में तैयार हो रहा है, तो जो पिछली गल्ती हो गई है उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ या जो पिछली योजनाओं में उस के साथ अन्याय

हुआ है उस को पूरा करने की कृपा भारत सरकार करे ।

हमारी लगभग आठ-दस योजनायें भारत सरकार के पास पड़ी हुई हैं । सिंचाई की और बिजली की, उन को तुरन्त स्वीकृत कर के उन पर काम करने की आवश्यकता है । उत्तर प्रदेश को खुशी हुई थी कि एक एटामिक पावर स्टेशन उस के लिये स्वीकृत किया गया था, किन्तु उस पर अब तक काम शुरू नही हुआ । उस पर शीघ्रता से काम शुरू किया जाय । आज बुन्देल खण्ड का हिस्सा बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जरा बिल के रेलेवेंस के साथ बोलते जाय, तब तो मैं सुनता जाऊंगा । थोड़ा सा बिल के बारे में जिक्र करे और उस के बाद दूसरी बाते लाये, दो बातें और जोड दें तो मैं चुप रहुंगा । लेकिन आप तो बिलकुल उधर चले गये ।

डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया यह जो बिल आया है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हू । इस के साथ-साथ मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि यह एक ऐसा आदर्श हमारी संस्था ने और हमारे प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने उपस्थित किय है कि आज तक इतिहास म ऐसा कभी नही हुआ । हमारी पार्टी बहुमत मे वहा पर थी लेकिन अगर प्रदेश के हित मे वहा की व्यवस्था में कुछ कमी आ गई थी, पी० ए० सी० का जो उपद्रव हुआ वह किसी तरह बढ़े न, इस के कारण उन्होंने इस्तीफा दे दिया और यह एक आदर्श उपस्थित किया —हमारे मुख्य मंत्री ने इस तरह से उस का समर्थन करते हुए और उन को धन्यवाद देते हुए जैसा मैंने आप से निवेदन किया, उत्तर प्रदेश के जो ऐसे हिस्से हैं जो पिछड़े हुए हैं उन की ओर ध्यान दिया जाय । आज जब कि भारत सरकार ने यह निश्चय किया है कि जो पिछड़े हुए हिस्से हैं उन को समानता के स्तर पर लाना चाहिए तो हम आप से यह आशा करते हैं कि बुन्देलखंड, उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिले और पहाड़ी क्षेत्र जो हैं उन के लिए इस तरह की अलग से योजनाएं बनाएं जिस से कि उन का स्तर हमारे प्रदेश के और पूरे भारत के तमाम दूसरे हिस्सों के बराबर के स्तर पर आ जाय । आज जब कि हरियाणा के प्रत्येक गाव में सडक और बिजली पहुंच चुकी है, उत्तर प्रदेश के तीन और चार हजार की आबादी के ऐसे गाव है जहा सडक नही है, बिजली नही है । इन को समान स्तर पर लाने लिये के आप को विशेष व्यवस्था अपनी योजनाओं मे करनी पडेगी ।

13.26 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

आप को ज्ञात है कि उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश के बीच मे कुछ नदियों को लेकर विवाद चल रहा था—सिंचाई के सिलसिले मे बेतवा नदी पर राजघाट योजना तैयार हुई, उस का शिलान्यास भी 14 अप्रैल को प्रधान मंत्री जी ने किया, लेकिन उस का काम अभी तक बन्द है । हम आशा करते है कि उस का काम शीघ्र शुरू किया जायगा । इसी तरह से हम्मीरपुर और बादा मे भी दो बाध बनाने तय हुए थे—मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के बीच मे, उन पर भी शीघ्र काम शुरू करने की आवश्यकता है । जैसा मैंने कहा—एटामिक पावर स्टेशन एक हमे मिला, लेकिन उस का काम रुका हुआ है, उस को भी शीघ्र शुरू करने की आवश्यकता है । झासी जिले मे पारीछाबाध पर एक थर्मल पावर स्टेशन मिला हुआ है राज्यपाल महोदय ने उस का एस्टीमेट बना कर भेजा है और प्लानिंग कमीशन से कहा है कि उसे शीघ्र—स्वीकृत किया जाय ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I hope you will be an hon. Member of one of these consultative committees and that is the proper forum for you to mention all these things. Kindly conclude now.

श्री झारखण्डे राय (घोसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज की स्थिति जो उत्तर प्रदेश मे पैदा हुई है, उस के मुख्य सात कारण रहे हैं। क्रान्तिकारी भूमि सुधार की तरफ से बिलकुल उदासीनता और उस को ठण्डे मे छोड देना। चीनी मिलो के राष्ट्रीयकरण के प्रश्न पर इतना शोर-शराबा करने के बाद भी चुप्पी साध लेना। भ्रष्टाचार का चरमसीमा पर पहुच जाना। छात्र असन्तोष इजीनियर्स की हडताल बुनकरो की दुरवस्था, और आखरी और सब से बडा कारण— पुलिस का विद्रोह। इन सात घटनाओ मे उत्तर प्रदेश की आज यह स्थिति पैदा है। मैं अपनी बात कुछ सुझावो से शुरू करना चाहता हू जो इस स्वीकृति के पहले जरूरी है और जिस के बारे मे मुझे सन्देह है कि भारत सरकार दवाना चाहती है। पी० ए० सी० विद्रोह हमारे देश के इतिहास में आजादी के बाद एक अद्वितीय घटना है। इस को उतनी ही गम्भीरता से लेना चाहिये, इस के लिये केन्द्र से हाई-प्राव होना चाहिये और अगर इन के पीछे कोई राजनीतिक दल है, कोई तत्व है, कोई विचारधारा है, कोई व्यक्ति है तो उस की भी जाच होनी चाहिये। अगर नही, यह स्वत एक विद्रोह था तो उस की भी स्थिति स्पष्ट होनी चाहिये अखबारो मे, जनता मे, राजनैतिक क्षेत्रो मे, तरह तरह की बाते इस विषय मे कही जाती है। इन सब का निराकरण अन्तिम रूप मे भारत सरकार को करना चाहिये।

कमलापति जी की सरकार गई, वह अनिवार्य और अपरिहार्य हो गया था। इस स्थिति मे उस का रहना सडाँध को और चलाना था। लेकिन मेरा सुझाव यह था है कि पी० ए० सी० विद्रोह के नाते यह सरकार अन्तिम रूप से और तात्कालिक रूप से हटाई गई तो चीफ सैक्रेटरी को क्यों नही हटाया गया और डिप्टी होम सैक्रेटरी क्यों रखे गये? आई जी और डी आई जी की क्या कोई जिम्मेदारी है या नही? केवल कमलापति जी की सरकार को एस्केपगोट बनाया जा रहा है। इनको भी हटाया जाना चाहिए और इसका विश्लेषण होना चाहिए—यह मेरा सुझाव है। साथ ही पुलिस वालो पर दमन बन्द होना चाहिए। दमन मे स्थिति का समाधान हरगिज नहीं होगा। आज स्थिति पूरे देश की कई माने मे बद से बदतर होती जा रही है। पी०ए०सी० के 1600 आदमी आज बन्द है, उन्हे छोड देना चाहिए। जिनके ऊपर प्राइमा फेसाई, प्राग्दर्शन मे केस सिद्ध हो उन पर केस चले भारत के कानून के मुताबिक तो उसमे कोई आपत्ति नही है। साथ ही पुलिस वालों को भी सगठन बनाने का अधिकार होना चाहिए एक सीमित दायरे के अन्दर। कर्मचारियों के लब्ध प्रतिष्ठ नेता श्री पी०एन० मुकुल और श्री शिव कुमार मिश्र आज जेल में बन्द है डी०आई०आर० म। मैं फिर कहता हू कि डी० आई० आर० का इस्तेमाल समाज विद्रोहियो के खिलाफ होना चाहिए न कि उनके खिलाफ जो कि सरकार के विरोधी है ...... (व्यवधान)

मैं एक बात स्पष्ट रूप से बतला दू कि राष्ट्रपति शासन जनप्रिय शासन का कोई सब्स्टीट्यूट या विकल्प नही हो सकता। उत्तर प्रदेश म कांग्रेस पार्टी का बहुमत है, आज भी है जिसका किसी ने विरोध नहीं किया है, चुनौती नही दी है इसलिए उत्तर प्रदेश की कांग्रेस पार्टी को अधिकार है और साथसाथ कर्तव्य भी है कि अपनी सरकार वहां पर बनाये और भारत सरकार को उसके लिए सुविधा देनी चाहिए। कमलापति उस सरकार के नेता रहे या कौन रहे, यह आपक आन्तरिक मामला है उसमें हमें कोई मतलब नहीं है। लेकिन अगर यह स्थिति नहीं

[श्री शशिभूषण राय]

हो सकती है तो फिर विधान सभा को मोअत्तल करने की बात नहीं हो बल्कि उसे समाप्त करना चाहिए और तत्काल नया चुनाव कराना चाहिए ।

एक बात और है । 1972 में शासक पार्टी ने नारा दिया था विशेष रूप से कि भारत के प्रदेशों में स्थायित्व के लिए यह आवश्यक और अनिवार्य है कि एक पार्टी का बहुमत रहे । यह मुख्य केन्द्रीय नारा था जिसके इर्द गिर्द 72 का सूबों का चुनाव शासक पार्टी लड़ी लेकिन आज वह नारा गलत सिद्ध हो गया । एक पार्टी का शासन रहते हुए, एक पार्टी का बहुमत रहते हुए करीब करीब हिन्दुस्तान के 6 सूबों में अस्थायित्व पैदा हो गया है । पार्टी टूट रही हैं, खंड खंड हो रही हैं । आंतरिक कलह चरमसीमा पर है इसलिए यह धारणा सही नहीं है । धारणा यह होनी चाहिए कि कार्यक्रम की एकता अगर अनेक दलों में हो तो वह स्थायित्व ला सकते हैं । एक पार्टी जिसमें सिद्धान्तहीनता हो, जिसमें कार्यक्रम की एकता न हो, जहां पर परस्परविरोधी विचारधारा के लोग हों, उस एक पार्टी का शासन रहते हुए स्थायित्व नहीं लाया जा सकता है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों को दोहराते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि सरकार अपने इन कर्तव्यों का पालन करने में किसी तरह की कोताही नहीं करेगी ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to explain once again the scope of the Bill. Under the President's rule, the power to make laws for UP rests with this Parliament. Because Parliament may not have the time, this Bill seeks to confer that legislative power on the President and the President will do it in consultation with the hon. Members of this House and the other House. That is the scope of the Bill. If you want this, support it if you do not want this, oppose it. If you go into the various things going on in UP, it is irrelevant and it takes a lot of time. These matters were discussed when approval of the President's Proclamation was made and the forum will be when the consultative committee is set up.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका): मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है ।

मैं आपका निर्णय चाहता हूं इस बात पर कि क्या सदन को इस विधेयक पर विचार करने का अधिकार है और इसलिए मैं आपका ध्यान दफा 356 और दफा 12 की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं । इस समय स्थिति यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा निलंबित है, उसको बर्खास्त नहीं किया गया है और मेरी राय में इस सदन में इस विधेयक पर तभी बहस हो सकती है जब विधान सभा को पहले बर्खास्त किया जाये । जब तक विधान सभा बर्खास्त नहीं होती है 356 धारा में जो प्राविजन्स दिए गए है उन पर अमल नहीं हो सकता है ।

दफा 356 (1) (सी) में कहा गया है :

"Make such incidental and consequential provisions as appear to the President to be necessary or desirable for giving effect to the objects of the Proclamation, including provisions for suspending in whole or in part the operation of any provisions of this Constitution relating to any body or authority in the State:"

अब मैं आपका भाष्य चाहता हूं —

What is the meaning of the expression "any body or authority in the State"?

[श्री मधु लिमये]

क्या इसमें विधान सभा (लेजिस्लेचर) भी आती है ?

Does it include the Legislature of UP?

आप संविधान की धारा 12 भी देखे जिसमे "राज्य" की परिभाषा की गई है । यह आर्टिकल इस प्रकार है

Part III. Fundamental Rights, article 12:

"In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires, 'the State' includes the Government and Parliament of India and the Government and the Legislature of each of the States and all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India."

इसमे लेजिस्लेचर का उल्लेख अलग से किया गया है एथारिटीज मे कौन सी आती है ? लाकल एण्ड अदर एथारिटीज ? एथारिटी और बाडी मे विधान सभा नही आ सकती है क्योकि आर्टिकल 12 मे व्याख्या दी गई है राज्य की और कही डेफनीशन हो तो आप सदस्यों मे, मत्री महोदय से पूछे ला मिनिस्टर को बुलाये, एटार्नी जनरल को बुलाये इसकी परिभाषा होनी चाहिए कि राष्ट्रपति के जो अधिकार हैं वह क्या अधिकार है ?

"for suspending in whole or in part the operation of any provisions of this Constitution relating to any body or authority in the State:"

The question is whether the "Legislature" is included in the expression "any body or authority in the State".

मेरा कहना है कि जो 12वी दफा अभी आपको पढ़कर मैंने सुनाई उसमें लेजिस्लेचर का बिल्कुल अलग से उल्लेख किया गया है । इसका साफ मतलब है कि एथारिटी बाडी मे लेजिस्लेचर नही आता है । लेकिन बाडी आ सकती है, म्युनिसिपैलिटीज आ सकती है, कोई बोर्डस वगैरह बनाये जाये जैसे एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड, पचास इस तरह की बाडीज रहती हैं वह आ सकती है। अभी तक किसी ने इसको चुनौती ही नही दी, आपने एक नया सिलसिला शुरू किया, विधान सभा को निलबित करना, लेकिन जब विधान सभा का अस्तित्व है तो उसका कानून बनाने का अधिकार हम छीन नही सकते है । इसलिए यह बहस तभी आगे जा जाये जब इसमे आप निर्णय देगे कि बाडी और एथारिटी मे विधान सभा आ सकती हैं या नही, उसको निलबित किया जा सकता है या नही और उसके अधिकारो को ममद ले सकती है या नही ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Now Shri Madhu Limaye says this is a point or order To me it is a constitutional objection to this Bill It is his point that this Bill cannot be accepted by this House It is a constitutional objection It has nothing to do with the order of the House as such

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Why not?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Kindly do not get excited.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE I am not getting excited I am only trying to get the Rules of Procedure enforced

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Your constitutional objection is there. It is expected that the Minister will reply to that. After the House has discussed this point it is for the House to decide it.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: It is for you to give the ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is an established procedure that the Chair off hand here should not give any

legal or constitutional pronouncements on any constitutional or legal point. It should not.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You reserve your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Therefore, when a constitutional objection is raised, it is necessary for the Chair to hear the other side also.

So, your point is there. Let us go on with the debate....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: How can the debate go on?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You tell me how it cannot go on.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप रूल देखिये 376 (1)। मैं आप को बता रहा हूं कि यह डिबेट कैसे आगे नही चल सकती। पौइंट आफ आर्डर के बारे मे रूल यह है :

"376(1) A point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such Articles of the Constitution as regulate the business of the House and shall raise a question which is within the cognizance of the Speaker."

मेरा केवल आप से यही निवेदन है कि मैं ने यह कहा है कि जब तक विधान सभा अस्तित्व मे है, कानून बनाने के उन के अधिकारो को हम नहीं ले सकते। आप विधान सभा बर्खास्त कीजिये तब कानून बना सकते हैं। अगर आप का कहना यह है कि अथौरिटी में, बौडी में विधान सभा आती है तो आर्टिकिल 12 के आधार पर मैं ने साबित किया है

Legislature is an entity, distinct from a body or authority.

इसलिये आप को निर्णय लेना है। मंत्री जी को आप सुनिये और आपनी रूलिंग रिजर्व रख सकते हैं। इसलिये जब तक आप का निर्णय नहीं आता तब तक यह बहस नहीं चल सकती।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं ने लोक सभा की पुरानी प्रोसीडिंग मंगायी हैं। पजाब असेम्बली का भी इसी तरह से सस्पेंशन हुआ था और इसी तरह का कांस्टीट्यूशनल पौइंट श्री यू० एन० त्रिवेदी ने उठाया था। उस पर उस समय के लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष ने एक रूलिंग दी थी जिस मे उन्होंने कहा था, जैसा अभी आप ने अपनी रूलिंग में कहा कि यह कांस्टीट्यूशनल मामला है, उस के इंटरप्रीटेशन का सवाल है और अगर इस प्रश्न को आप को उठाना है तो सदन के बाहर हाई या सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जा कर उठा सकते हैं, उस को चैलेंज कर सकते हैं। लेकिन यहा पर कांस्टीट्यूशनल आस्पेक्ट पर स्पीकर कोई रूलिंग नही दे सकते हैं।

उस के बाद भी बहुत सी विधान सभाये सस्पेंड की गई और उसके बाद वहा पर ऐडवाइजरी काउन्सिल्स फ़ार्म की गयी। लेकिन यह प्रश्न केवल उसी समय उठा था और उस समय जो रूलिंग दी थी वह मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं। आप ने बिल्कुल सही रूलिंग दी है और मैं समझता हूं कि यह कोई ऐप्रोप्रिएट समय नही है।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप उस निर्णय को उद्धृत कीजिये।

SHRI K. C. PANT: Sir, I have been trying to follow the argument of my. friend, Shri Limaye.

Firstly, on questions of constitutional interpretation, I thought that the normal practice was that the task of interpreting the Constitution was left to the courts. It is not done by Parliament. . But that apart, here, the House has already approved the Proclamation. It is in the course of

[Shri K. C. Pant]

the Proclamation that the President declared that the powers of the State Legislature shall be exercised by or under the authority of Parliament.

This is a consequential piece of legislation. The Proclamation has already been approved. That power has already been transferred. The House has already approved the transfer of power from the State Legislature to Parliament. So, if at all, a point lay, it was at the time the Proclamation was discussed. Today, the point does not lie at all. It is irrelevant. All that we are doing is to see that there is a Consultative Committee and, where the Parliament will not have the time, the President can take that power from Parliament. Therefore, this cannot arise at this stage.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): Sir, the constitutional bar to the discussion of the Bill should have been raised when the Bill was sought to be introduced. Once it has been introduced, the discussion can be raised only with respect to the merits and demerits of the Bill.

Article 356 (1) (b) clearly provides that, once the President has made a Proclamation, then Parliament will make provision that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament. The wordings in article 356(1) (b) are not confined only to the case where the Legislature is under a State of suspension: this is a general provision and extends to the case of suspension and also to dissolution.

As the hon. Minister has pointed out, we have now come to the stage of article 357, which is only a consequential provision. Once the Proclamation has been approved by the House, there is no option but to make a provision for legislative process by the President.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I am concerned with the order of the House. The order is whether we can go on with this discussion or not. That is your main point, Mr. Limaye. Although for supposition sake I admit that there may be a Constitutional point in what you are pressing— there may be—, I am now concerned with the order of the House. I think, your objection is rather late. The Minister has pointed out that the President's Proclamation has laid down specifically, which this House has adopted, that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament. This is the decision of the House. We have done it. If this is not regular, it is for the court to decide. As far as the House is concerned, this has been done. That is number one.

Secondly, I think, the next occasion when you could raise this objection was when the Minister moved this for consideration. Anyway, it is late now. We have already adopted and this is only a consequential measure. Therefore, I think, we can go on with this discussion....

श्री मधु लिमये : बोडी ग्रोर ग्रथोरिटी की व्याख्या नही करेंगे ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Limaye, this is a legal interpretation.

श्री मधु लिमये : ग्राप ग्रपनी रूलिंग रिज़र्व कीजिये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is most reckless for anybody sitting in the Chair without going deep into the matter to give a legal interpretation to a thing like this. I cannot go into it. I am concerned with the

order of the House at the moment. Kindly do not press this.

Shri Bishwanath Roy.

श्री विश्वनाथ राय (देवरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति को उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य विधान मण्डल की विधियां बनाने की शक्ति प्रदान करने के विधेयक का मैं स्वागत करता हूं। इस की आवश्यकता उस समय पैदा हुई जिस समय भारतीय गणतन्त्र में उच्च आदर्श उत्तर प्रदेश में वहां की सरकार ने बहुमत में होते हुए स्थापित किया। 425 में से 272 का बहुमत रहने पर भी अपनी सरकार ने इस्तीफ़ा दिया और उस के बाद राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हुआ। आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ी इस के विस्तार में जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, लेकिन यह अवश्य है कि उस शासन के बाद जो विधान बनेगा वह तो बने, लेकिन उस के लिये यह है कि उसके कार्यान्वयन में कुछ ऐसे लोगों का हाथ भी होना चाहिये जो सीधे जनता से संबंधित हों, और न केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में एक प्रदेशीय स्तर पर सलाहकार समिति बने, बल्कि जिले के स्तर में ऐसी समितियों का गठन हो। इस कारण जो असेम्बली निलंबित की गयी है उस को ऐसी दशा में रहने देना चाहिये और असेम्बली के सदस्य संसद के सदस्य या ब्लाक प्रमुख जिले की सलाहकार समिति में हों। प्रदेश के स्तर पर आप चाहे जिस रूप में सलाहकार समिति बनायें। इसलिये असेम्बली को डिजाल्व नहीं करना चाहिये, बल्कि उस को कायम रखना चाहिये। और यह इसलिये भी आवश्यक है कि प्रदेश में सारी बातों को ले कर हर एक जिले से लोग लखनऊ नहीं पहुंच सकते। जिलों में बहुत से ऐसे प्रश्न उठते हैं जिन पर जिला स्तर पर ही विचार किया जाना चाहिये। मिसाल के लिये सवाल पैदा हुआ कि सूखे के बाद क्या स्थिति है। एक सप्ताह पहले मैं अपने जिले में गया तो मुझे मालूम हुआ कि एक सुपरवाइजर को-आपरेटिव्ज का जो था उसने खाद लिया और ब्लैक में बेच दिया। जनता के पास वह खाद नहीं गया। इसी तरह से कई जगह हरिजनों पर अत्याचार होते हैं। उनको सुनने वाला कोई नहीं होता है। इस कारण भी मैं चाहता हूं कि एडवाइजरी बोर्डीज़ होनी चाहियें। हरिजनों, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शैड्यूल्स ट्राइब्ज़ पर जो बीत रही है वह चीज़ गांव, तहसील आदि के स्तर से उठें और प्रदेश के स्तर तक जाए तथा दूसरी बातें जाएं, इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि असेम्बली को डिसाल्व किया जाए, बल्कि गांव से प्रतिनिधि ले कर, ब्लाक के प्रमुख के आधार पर तथा असेम्बली के मेम्बरों तथा पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को लेकर उनकी सलाहकार समितियां जिले जिले में होनी चाहियें ताकि सरकारी कर्मचारी तथा अधिकारी जो गड़बड़ियां आदि करते हैं वे सामने आती रह सकें। मैं सभी को दोष नहीं देता हूं लेकिन उस तरह के अधिकारी जैसे मैं ने आपको बताया है कि खाद लेकर ब्लैक में बेच देते हैं, जनता को वह नहीं दिया जाता है, सुपरवाइजर ने स्टाक लिया और उसको ब्लैक में बेच दिया उनकी बातें बाहर आनी चाहियें जिलों के अधिकारियों तक पहुंचना चाहिये और उनको पहुंचाने के लिये एडवाइजरी बोर्डीज़ का होना जरूरी है। राष्ट्रपति जी को कानून बनाने का अधिकार दिया जा रहा है लेकिन जनता के कष्टों को सामने लाने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि विधान को सीधे जड़ तक जनता के स्तर तक हम ले जाएं, प्रदेश के स्तर तक ले जाएं। इसके लिये मैं समझता हूं कि अनेक स्तरों पर सलाहकार समितियां होनी चाहियें। जो इलैक्टेड बोर्ड ज हैं जो इस वक्त काम कर रही हैं उनको ज्यों का त्यों काम करने रहने देना चाहियें। वे बन्द नहीं होनी चाहियें।

एक दो छोटी मोटी बातें मैं और कह देना चाहता हूं। डा०के०एल०राव जो इरिगेशन

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

एंड पावर के मिनिस्टर हैं उनके सामने एक रिपोर्ट आई थी कि देवरिया जिले में सिर्फ 37 प्रतिशत फसल पर सूखे का बुरा असर पड़ा है। इसको देख कर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ। 27 जून को एक बार वहां थोड़ी सी वर्षा हुई थी। उसके बाद जुलाई 26 तक पानी नहीं बरसा। फिर भी यह बताया गया कि केवल 37 प्रतिशत पर बुरा असर पड़ा है। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार की तरफ से न जाने कैसे यह बना दिया गया कि केवल 37 प्रतिशत फसल को हानि हुई है। इस तरह से जो गलत रिपोर्ट आती हैं उनके ऊपर ध्यान दिलाने के लिये तथा राष्ट्रपति शासन में अच्छी तरह से काम हो मैं चाहता हूं कि एडवाइजरी बाडीज बनें और वे तब तक काम करती रहें जब तक दूसरा इलैक्सन नहीं हो जाता। राष्ट्रपति शासन को चलते रहने देना चाहिये भारतीय लोकतंत्र में एक नया यह एक्सपैरिमेंट है। यह तब तक चलना चाहिये जब तक नए चुनाव हो नहीं जाते। संविद की सरकार जब वहां थी और उसके होते हुए लोक सभा के जो चुनाव थे और हमने सफलता पाई थी सारे देश में, वैसे ही राष्ट्रपति शासन मे जब चुनाव होंगे तो फिर हम अपना बहुमत ला कर यह साबित कर देना चाहते हैं कि भारतीय लोकतंत्र मजबूत हो चुका है और देश के शासन को वह अच्छी तरह से चला सकता है।

श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य (कासगंज): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले चार वर्षों से उत्तर प्रदेश में 272 सभासदों द्वारा चलने वाले नपुंसक कुशासन का 13 जून को अन्त हुआ और राष्ट्रपति जी ने उत्तर प्रदेश में अपने शासन की घोषणा की। उस घोषणा पर गत सप्ताह बहस हुई और भिन्न भिन्न विचार व्यक्त किए गए। हमारे उधर बैठने वाले साथियों ने यह नहीं बताया और न बता सके कि मुख्य मन्त्री महोदय जिनका इतना भारी भरकम बहुमत था, 272 सदस्य उनके साथ थे फिर भी उनका मंत्री मंडल कार्य करने में सक्षम क्यों नहीं हुआ था, क्यों उनको त्यागपत्र देने के लिए विवश होना पड़ा? मैं समझता हूं कि यह उनकी अयोग्यता का एक जीता जागता उदाहरण था। मैं उस में विस्तार से जाना नहीं चाहता हूं। यहां पर आज जो चर्चा चल रही है वह उस पर है जो श्री पंत ने विधेयक हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत किया है जिस में यह कहा गया है कि राष्ट्रपति जी को अधिकार दिया जाए कानून बनाने का। मैं समझता हूं कि किसी भी देश के प्रशासन को स्वस्थ बनाने के लिए चार बातों की आवश्यकता होती है। उन चार बातों को पूरा करने में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार अभी तक किस हद तक सफल हुई है, उन पर मैं थोड़ा सा प्रकाश डालकर आपको बताऊंगा कि मैं इस विधेयक का क्यों विरोध कर रहा हूं।

पहली बात यह है कि प्रशासन स्वस्थ हो इसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि देश में सुरक्षा व्यवस्था मजबूत हो। सुरक्षा दो प्रकार की होती है। एक बाह्य और दूसरी आन्तरिक। बाह्य सुरक्षा के बारे में कुछ कहने का यह अवसर नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश में आन्तरिक सुरक्षा कैसी रही यही मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं। मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आया कि यहां पर प्रशासन लोकतंत्र का था या पुलिस तंत्र का था? मैं इसकी केवल एक मिसाल आपको देना चाहता हूं। अभी सात आठ की रात का किस्सा है। थाना सहावर, जिला एटा, उत्तर प्रदेश का यह किस्सा है। वहां दो दारोगा, चार कान्स्टेबिल पांच छः आदमियों को साथ लेकर, कुल बारह आदमियों लेकर रामनगर के मौजे में बारह बजे गए और वहां उन्होंने डकैती डाली सत्तर लाख की। मैं स्वयं मौके पर होकर आया हूं। औरतों से भी उन्होंने छेड़छाड़ की। डकैती के बाद जब लोगों ने देख भाल करनी शुरू की तो उनको छः साइकिलें, एक पुलिस की टोपी, कारतूसों के खोल उनको मिले। साइकिलें किसी और की हो सकती थीं, बदमाशों की हो सकती थी

लेकिन टोपी की बदमाशों को हो सकती थी, यह यकीन नहीं किया जा सकता है । उसके बाद छ: बजे एक थानेदार और एक सिपाही खुद पहुंचे और कहा की हमारी छ: साइकिलें जो तालाब पर रखी थी आपके यहां हैं वह देदें । अगर ऐसा नही किया जाता है तो हमारा क्या बिगाड़ लोगे, पुलिस वालो के खिलाफ दफा 395 और 397 का मुकदमा दर्ज किया गया है जो एस०पी० द्वारा दर्ज किया गया । लोगों ने देने से इन्कार किया और कहा कि हम नहीं देंगे तब तक जब तक रसीद नही दे दी जाती, पुलिस वालों ने साइकिलो की रसीद देने मे इन्कार कर दिया और लौट गये ।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you are opposed to this Bill because of absence of security etc. I would like to know what you would have done in U.P.? You have taken 5 minutes Please conclude.

श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य : मैं वही पर आ रहा हू डकैती की जाच के लिए डी० एस० पी० मौके पर गये, उन्होने मुद्दई को धमकाया लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि रसीद दें तब हम देंगे नही तो नही देंगे । नतीजा यह हुआ कि पुलिस वालों ने षडयंत्र रचा मुद्दई के नाम 378 का केश दर्ज किया गया और झूठे मुकदमे दर्ज किये । मैं माग करता हू कि जो पुलिस वाले अपराधी हैं उनको ससपेंड किया जाए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you opposed to legislative powers being given to the President? That is the main question....

AN HON. MEMBER: Obviously.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you opposed to these legislative powers being given to the President?

श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य : मैं समझता हूं कि आन्तरिक सुरक्षा लाने के लिए राष्ट्रपति शासन सक्षम नहीं हो सकता है । इसी लिए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, conclude please.

श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य : मैं समझता हू कि जो बहुमत वाली वहा पर सरकार थी उसको चाहिए था कि वह नए नेता का चुनाव करती और ऐसा अगर वह नही कर सकती थी तो उसको चाहिए था कि आप विधान सभा को भग करके वहां पुन: चुनाव कराते और नई सरकार को जन्म देते ।

स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी व्यवस्था के बारे मे भी मै एक शब्द कहना चाहता हू। व्यक्ति स्वस्थ नही होगा तो राष्ट्र भी स्वस्थ नही हो सकता है । हमने देखा है कि गरीब आदमी जब अपने बच्चो को अस्पताल ले आते हैं इलाज के लिए तो अगर ए टी एस का इंजेक्शन भी लगाना होता है तो उनको कह दिया जाता है कि बाजार जाओ और खरीद कर ले आओ। ये जो सब चीजे होती है इन पर नियत्रण करने के लिए चाहे आप समितिया बनाएं, चाहे पार्लिमेंट की कमेटी बनाए, और चाहे कोई और व्यवस्था करें लेकिन इसका असली इलाज तो वहा नई सरकार के माध्यम से ही, उस के जन्म से ही हो सकता है ।

रक्षा, जन स्वास्थ्य, और भूमि विकास को दृष्टि मे रखते हुए प्रशासन को अच्छे ढग से चलाया जाय । इसलिए मै चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश मे शीघ्र ही चुनाव कराए जाये और उसके बाद वहा लोकतत्रीय सरकार को काम करने का अवसर दिया जाये ।

14.00 hrs

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Sir, I rise on a point of clarification. I have referred to certain proceedings of 1966, as I have quoted and Shri Madhu Limaye wants me to quote which is here in my hand. Should I read it out?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In what connection is it? I think I have given my ruling. And that was over.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे (खलीलाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम इस बिल के द्वारा महामहिम राष्ट्रपति को उत्तर प्रदेश विधान मण्डल के अधिकार सौंप रहे हैं। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

उत्तर प्रदेश नौ करोड़ का प्रदेश है और आज वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन है। जिन कारणो से राष्ट्रपति शासन वहा लागू किया गया, उन कारणो मे तो मैं नही जाना चाहता, परन्तु मैं माननीय गृह मन्त्री से यह आग्रह जरूर करना चाहता हू कि इस बात की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाय कि उत्तर प्रदेश मे पुलिस ने किन कारणो से विद्रोह किया। क्या यह सही है कि वहा का प्रशासक वर्ग निकम्मा था और उस के निकम्मेपन के कारण पुलिस ने विद्रोह किया? यह बात तो समझ मे नही आती है कि सरकार तो चली जाये लेकिन वे उच्चाधिकारी उन्ही पदो पर बर-करार रहें, जिन पदो पर उन के रहते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश मे पुलिस का विद्रोह हुआ। मुख्य मन्त्री ने लोकतन्त्र का एक ऐसा आदर्श प्रस्तुत किया, जो विश्व मे अपने ढंग का पहला था। लेकिन जहा तक मेरी जानकारी है, आज भी वे बड़े अधिकारी और पुलिस अधिकारी अपने पदो का उसी तरह दुरुपयोग कर रहे है, जिस के कारण उन्होने पुलिस को विद्रोह करने के लिए मजबूर कर दिया था। मैं माननीय गृह मन्त्री से यह भी जानना चाहता हू कि पी०ए०सी० का जो पुनर्गठन किया जा रहा है, उस मे जो सुधार किये जा रहे हैं, क्या उन मे वही अधिकारी सम्बन्धित नही हैं, जिन के रेजीम मे पुलिस ने विद्रोह किया।

यह कहा जाता है कि अगर उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकार बनी रहती, तो दूसरे प्रदेशो मे पुलिस विद्रोह की आग भड़क सकती थी। पुलिस के जिन जवानों ने विद्रोह किया था, क्या वे आज खुले-आम यह नही कह रहे हैं कि हम में यह ताकत है कि हम सरकार को सम्हाल सकते हैं? सरकार के पास इस की क्या दवा है? पुलिस के जवानों को निकालने से समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है। इससे आग और भी भड़केगी। सरकार जहां विद्रोह के दोषी पुलिस के जवानो को निकाला, वहा उस को पुलिस के अधिकारियों को भी निकालना चाहिए था, जिसके अधीन पुलिस के जवान काम कर रहे हैं। मैं यह बात यहीं खत्म कर देता हू, लेकिन मैं यह मन्त्री महोदय से यह आग्रह करता हू कि वह उन पुलिस अधिकारियो के बारे में भी विचार करे, जिन के हाथ मे पुलिस का प्रशासन था।

अभी तक उत्तर प्रदेश की बड़ी उपेक्षा हुई है। इस समय पांचवी पंच-वर्षीय योजना का प्रारूप बनने जा रहा है और यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि आज हमारे प्रदेश मे कोई सरकार नही है। उत्तर प्रदेश की विभिन्न समस्याओ को हल करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश की ओर से जो योजनाये भेजी गई हैं, उन को स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिए और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो धनराशि मांगी थी, उत्तर प्रदेश की जनसंख्या को देखते हुए वह दी जानी चाहिए।

उत्तर प्रदेश के एडवाइजरी बोर्ड ने इस जिलो को पिछड़ा हुआ और सूखाग्रस्त घोषित किया है। यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि बस्ती जिले के बगल के, जहा मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र है, सारे जिले सूखाग्रस्त घोषित किये गये हैं, लेकिन बस्ती जिले को, जो बहुत गरीब और उपेक्षित जिला है, सूखाग्रस्त घोषित नही किया गया है। मैं नहीं जानता कि इस के क्या कारण हैं?

उत्तर प्रदेश औद्योगिक दृष्टि से भी बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। उस के औद्योगीकरण के लिए जो प्लान आया है, उस को स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिए।

जहां तक पुलिस विद्रोह का सम्बन्ध है, मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। देवरिया में एक पुलिस कोतवाल था, जिस को लेकर उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा में एडजार्नमेंट मोशन रखा गया और उस को ले कर देवरिया बन्द हुआ। गवर्नर महोदय देवरिया जाना चाहते थे, लेकिन उन्होंने अपना कार्यक्रम रद्द कर दिया। राष्ट्रपति शासन मे वह व्यक्ति गोरखपुर में फिर कोतवाल हो गया है। उस ने वहां पर फिर वही स्थिति पैदा कर दी, जिस के कारण गोरखपुर मे भी आन्दोलन की नौबत आ गई है।

उत्तर प्रदेश मे एक बहुत भयकर समस्या खडी हो रही हैं और एक ओर हड़ताल होने जा रही है और एक उत्तर प्रदेश के इजीनियर्ज फिर स्ट्राइक पर जा रहे हैं। सरकार को उन की समस्याओं पर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछडेपन को देखते हुए वहा के पच-वर्षीय योजना के बजट को स्वीकार करना चाहिए। वहा पर जल्द मे जल्द एक जनप्रिय सरकार बना कर इस अफ़सरशाही को समाप्त करना चाहिए।

इन शब्दो के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हू।

श्री मधु लिमये (बाका) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक की योजना है कि साठ लोगो की एक कमेटी बने और जो भी कानून राष्ट्रपति के द्वारा पारित किये जायेंगे, उन के बारे मे इस कमेटी की राय ले ली जाये। मैं चाहता हूं कि अगर मंत्री महोदय मानें, तो इस विधेयक मे एक संशोधन किया जाये। विधान सभा का काम केवल कानून बनाना ही नही है। जो जनता की समस्यायें हैं, प्रशासनिक मामले हैं और लोगों की शिकायतें हैं, उन पर भी विधान सभा विचार करती है। जब इस कमेटी में इन सवालों को लेते ही हैं, तो फिर मंत्री महोदय कानून में ही इसका प्रावधान क्यों नहीं करते हैं कि इन मामलों के बारे में भी राष्ट्रपति इस कमेटी की सलाह लेगा ?

जिस किसी सूबे में राष्ट्रपति शासन हो और इस तरह की कमेटी बने उस कमेटी की बैठकें दिल्ली में न हो कर उस सूबे की राजधानी में की जाये। जनता को पहले से पता चले कि कमेटी की बैठके हो रही हैं, ताकि कमेटी के सदस्यो के पास अवाम के लोग अपनी शिकायते ले कर जा सकें।

एक प्रेस विज्ञप्ति के द्वारा इस कमेटी की कार्यवाही की रपट जनता के सामने रखनी चाहिए और अखबार वालो को भी देनी चाहिए।

बहुत दफा कानूनो के तहत नोटिफ़िकेशन और आर्डर निकाले जाते हैं। जैसे, मैंने सुना है, और अखबारो मे भी आया है कि राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू होने के बाद गल्ला-वसूली के बारे मे एक आर्डर या नोटिफिकेशन जारी किया गया है। तो इस कमेटी को इस के ऊपर भी सोचने का मौका मिलना चाहिए क्योकि आज कल के कानूनो मे बहुत बडे पैमाने पर प्रशासन को अधिकार दिया जाता है, नियम आदि बनाने का और नोटिफिकेशन निकालने का, तो इस कमेटी को इस के ऊपर भी चर्चा करने का मौका मिलना चाहिए।

इस वक्त उत्तर प्रदेश के ऊपर नौ सकट हैं—नवग्रह। एक है सूखे का सकट, दूसरा है बाढ का सकट, तीसरा है बिजली का सकट, चौथा सूत के अभाव का सकट। मऊ आजमगढ़ मे और मुबारकपुर मे, बनारस मे सूत का इतना अभाव है कि सारे बुनकर बेकार हो रहे हैं। सूत के बारे में मैं ऊब गया हूं, हजार दफे सवाल उठाया, लेकिन बुनकरों को बिल्कुल सूत नहीं मिल रहा है। तो सूत के अभाव का

[श्री मधु लिमये]

संकट है । पांचवा संकट है-उत्तर प्रदेश का बहुत ज्यादा शहरीकरण है, बड़े-बड़े कारखाने चाहे वहां न हों लेकिन छोटे-छोटे उद्योग वहां बहुत हैं । मुरादाबाद में बर्तन का उद्योग है, फिरोजाबाद में चूड़ियों का उद्योग है और इन तमाम छोटे उद्योग वालों को कोयला नहीं मिल रहा है । मेरे पास पत्र द्वारा बहुत सी ऐसी सूचना आ रही है कि कोयले के अभाव में उन के कारोबार बन्द हो रहे है । तो पांचवां कोयले के अभाव का संकट है । छठवां संकट है दाम-वृद्धि का । सातवा सकट है भ्रष्टाचार का । आठवां संकट है दमन नीति का । 17 तारीख को उत्तर प्रदेश बन्द का कार्यक्रम था । वहा हमारे दल के दो हजार आदमियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया भारत सुरक्षा कानून के तहत ।.. (व्यवधान) . वह फेल नही हुआ । खुद जिन एजेंसियों के ऊपर आप हावी हैं वह भी मानती है कि एफेक्टिव तो था फुली एफेक्टिव नही था । फिरोजाबाद जैसे छोटे शहरो में हड़ताल मुकम्मिल रही । लेकिन उस मे मैं नहीं जाना चाहता । मै मांग करना चाहता हूं कि इन दो हजार आदमियो को जिन को आप ने गिरफ्तार किया है उन को क्या आप छोड़ेंगे ? तो यह आठवां दमन का संकट है । और नवां सकट है केन्द्रीय कांग्रेस के अनियंत्रित प्रशासन का सकट । उस से उत्तर प्रदेश को राहत कब मिलेगी ? इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हू कि जो पहली बैठक हो वह लखनऊ मे की जाये और इन नौ सकटो के ऊपर उस मे विचार किया जाये । मंत्री महोदय इन बातों के ऊपर सफाई दें ।

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): Under very painful circumstances and most reluctantly, I extend my support to the passage of this Bill. Day in and day out, in this House we are condemning the increasing role of the bureaucracy. But it is most unfortunate that while having a very stable government in a House of 425 members, we have handed over the rule of that biggest State of this big country to three persons who happen to be the top most advisers of the Government.

Shri Kamlapatiji, like God Shiva in mythology, has taken the poison under his threat. It stands to the credit of Central Government that it has not spared its most beloved leader in whom this party has full confidence. That should silence the criticism of the Opposition parties when they say that whenever we get an opportunity we see to it that a State Government of a party other than Congress is dethroned. We have the power and capacity to ask our own men to resign and come down from the seat of power when national security and interest demand it. Whatever his fault, at least on this occasion Shri Tripathiji has done the right thing; when he saw there was trouble in his State which was likely to spread and engulf the entire country, he resigned from his seat and the Central Government advised the President to impose President's rule in the State which he did.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): Why are you maintaining idle members of the Assembly? Dissolve it.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: There was a Ministry in Bengal headed by the United Front. On a legal pretext, they were refusing to resign. But here is a Chief Minister who has resigned without any hesitation. We are bound to support this Bill, as a stop gap arrangement. I want to voice my feelings that the Committee to be formed by the Parliament should not be merely an advisory body but it should function effectively by making it at least a convention that the voices of the Members who constitute the Consultative Committee are heard with the effect and rigour

as the voices of the members of the State legislature were heard by the Ministry concerned.

So far as I have been able to understand, there is no provision in the Constitution for forming a consultative committee. Article 357 provides that the Parliament can make a provision conferring the power on the President to make laws for the State and the President in his turn can delegate this authority to anybody subject to certain conditions. There is no provision for constituting a consultative committee, which should be consulted. The power should be exercised by the President himself or by persons to whom this power is delegated. I want to be enlightened on this point. When a certain provision is not made in the Constitution, by implication it is forbidden. Whatever is not expressly provided for is impliedly prohibited. Though on principle I welcome the formation of a consultative committee as envisaged in the Bill, I want to be assured of its constitutional validity

I want to conclude by saying that everything has not become better or happier by the imposition of the President's rule. Bureaucracy by its nature is wooden and unresponsive and opposed to progress. If this arrangement continues for any period longer than is absolutely necessary and justified in the circumstances, it would put back the wheels of progress and would revert us to the days of the Britishers.

श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द जी (हमीरपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हू क्यों कि अब राष्ट्रपति शासन है तो बहुत जरूरी है कि कमेटी बने । पर साथ साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कोई भी उच्च अधिकारी अगर खराब होता है, जैसा अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा, उस को दंड नहीं देंगे और कमेटी बनने के बाद वही अधिकारी बैठे रहेंगे तो क्या लाभ होगा ? मुख्य मंत्री और उन का मंत्रिमंडल अगर भ्रष्ट न होता तो किस तरह गवर्नमेंट विफल होती ? मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूं कि, अगर मुख्य मंत्री अच्छा हो, ईमानदार हो, तो गवर्नमेंट कैसे विफल हो सकती है ? यह लीपापोती बिलकुल गलत है कि मुख्य मंत्री अच्छा था ।

एक आदमी मुट्ठी भर चना चुराता है, खाने के लिये लेता है तो उस को हथकड़ी डाल दी जाती है और जो अधिकारी बड़े बड़े भ्रष्टाचार करते हैं, करोड़ो की कोठिया बना ली है, मिनिस्टरों ने घर भर लिए, करोड़ों की सम्पत्ति बना ली उन को एक को जेल नहीं भेजा गया तो कैसे भ्रष्टाचार मिट सकता है ?

मैं चाहता हूं कि जब वहां पर एक पार्टी का बहुमत है तो यह नहीं है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में सब बेईमान हैं, उन के अंदर भी ईमानदार आदमी होंगे उन को शासन सौंपिए । ईमानदार आदमियो के लिये तो राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप ने कहां था जो इतना बड़ा देशभक्त है कहा कि सरकार ने नहरें बनाई, बिजली बनाई, सड़के बनाई पर इंसान नही बनाए । मैं पूछता हूं क्यों नहीं वहां ईमानदार आदमी को उत्तर प्रदेश की कुर्सी पर बैठाया जाता है ? मैं ने राष्ट्रपति महोदय से बात की, राष्ट्रपति महोदय भी बड़े दुखी है कि वहां बड़ा भारी भ्रष्टाचार है । पर आज राष्ट्रपति महोदय की बात कौन सुन रहा है ? क्यों नहीं हथकड़ी डाली जाती है उन अधिकारियों को और उन मिनिस्टरों को जिन के ऊपर भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप हैं ? उन पर क्यों नहीं मुकदमा चलाया जाता है ? आरोप गलत भी होते हैं मगर क्या अभी तक कोई भी मंत्री पिछले 25 साल मे बेईमान नही था ? क्यों और कही भी नहीं उस को हथकड़ी डाली गई ? क्यों नही उन को जेल में भेजा गया ? सही बात तो यह है कि जो कमेटी कहेगी उस पर अमल कौन करेंगे वहीं अधिकारी करेंगे । मेरा कहना है कि वहां पर कांग्रेस मे विधायकों का बहुमत है, इसलिये ईमानदार आदमियों

[श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द जी]

को गद्दी पर बिठा कर जनता की सरकार बनाई जाय। इन शब्दो के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हुं।

श्री चंद्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, उत्तर प्रदेश हमारे देश का सबसे बड़ा भाग है, आज राष्ट्रपति शासन होने के कारण वहां पर अधिकारियो का राज्य है, जिस की वजह से जो जनवादी रूप इस क्षेत्र का होना चाहिये, वह दिखाई नही पड़ता है। पिछले दो महिनों के अन्दर हमारे क्षेत्र में जो बाढ आई और सूखा पड़ा, यदि वहा लोकप्रिय सरकार होती, जनता की सरकार होती तो जिस तरह से वह काम करती, उस के मुकाबले इन अधिकारियो के काम करने का तरीका भिन्न है।

वर्तमान परिस्थितियो मे सविधान के अन्तर्गत वहा अधिक से अधिक डेमोक्रेटिक स्वरूप बन सके, इस दृष्टि से आप जो कमेटी बनाने जा रहे है, मैं उस का स्वागत करता हू। लेकिन साथ ही साथ मै चाहता हू कि अधिक से अधिक डेमोक्रेटिक स्वरूप बनाने की दृष्टि से वहा जिला स्तर पर कान्सिल बनाई जाये। यदि जिला स्तर पर सम्भव न हो तो रिजन-वाइज आ सकती हैं, प्रदेश स्तर पर हो और विशेषकर जो प्रदेश के तीन चार बैकवर्ड-पाकेट्स है, उन मे इस प्रकार की कमेटी होनी चाहिये जब हमारे यहा लोकप्रिय सरकार थी, तो उन क्षेत्रो की अलग अलग विकास परिषदें बनाई गई थी, लेकिन वे सक्रिय नहीं हो सकी। इस लिये इन उपेक्षित क्षेत्रो के लिये कन्सलटेटिव कमेटीज जरूर होनी चाहिये, जो कम से कम महीने मे एक बार वहा बैठे और उन क्षेत्रो की समस्याओ पर विचार करे। इस लिये मै चाहूगा कि प्रदेश स्तर पर, उपेक्षित क्षेत्रो के बाज़-बैकवर्ड पाकेट्स के लिये, रिजनवाइज या जिला स्तर पर ऐसी कमेटी बनाई जाय ताकि उन का अधिक डेमोक्रेटिक स्वरूप बन सके।

हमारे अन्य साथियों ने कहा कि कानून बनाना ही हमारा काम नहीं है, बल्कि जो हमारी समस्यायें हैं, हमारे हरिजनो पर अत्याचार होता है, सूखा पड़ता है, बाढ़ आती है, हमारे अधिकारी वहां काम करते हैं, लेकिन जितनी तेजी से पब्लिक वर्कर्स करते है, अधिकारी उतनी तेजी से नही कर पाते। इस लिये यदि उन क्षेत्रो मे कन्सलटेटिव कमेटीज बन जाये तो अधिकारियों के सहयोग और कन्सलटेटिव कमेटी के सहयोग से जो काम होगा — वह ज्यादा सक्रिय होगा और उस का ज्यादा डेमोक्रेटिक स्वरूप होगा।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I am really surprised that this Bill has come before Parliament. It seeks to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Uttar Pradesh to make laws. I cannot understand how there can be two bodies representing the legislature of a State. We are now going to have a body over here legislating on behalf of the State and we are having a body in U.P. which has been left in suspended animation I do not know why. If it is the intention of this government to continue President's rule in U.P. all the way up to the elections, the Assembly should be dissolved. Otherwise, I can only suspect that this is a rather crooked way of keeping a lot of Congress MLAs and MLCs with *bhatha, bhusa,* daily allowance and what have you at the cost of the people We have constantly been hearing about our serious resources position, we have been constantly hearing about cutting down non-productive administrative expenditure and, on the other hand, we have these two Assemblies in suspended animation for months on end, fulfilling no purpose at all, doing no work at all, and yet being paid daily allowances and what have you of I do not know how many crores of rupees. The result is that one seriously questions the sincerity and

the *bona fides* of this Government if it continues to do something like that.

I am not even clear about the constitutional validity of a suspended legislature. I think that there can be at best two opinions, that if not completely *ultra vires* of the Constitution whether' there should be a suspended legislature. Either the legislature is there, which has a majority and which can function as a majorfty; and if that majoirty cannot function, and no other majority can function within that legislature, it should be dissolved.

AN HON. MEMBER: A Congress innovation.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Yes, it is a Congress innovation. It is one more method that the Congress has devised in order to plunder money from the people in order to feed its own party. I am sorry, I have to stay these hard words in a debate here on the floor of Parliament. Normally I reserve these remarks only for my public speeches. But on this occasion I have to bring that élement into this House in order to impress on the Minister and on the Government that they are fooling nobody by this process at all

The fact of the matter is that there is a constitutional crisis not only m UP but all over the country where you have a party which has sought and got a massive mandate, or a so-called massive mandate, and won umpteen seats in Parliament and in the Legislatures by hook or crook. and yet they cannot hold these people together for the purpose of governing. I am seriously worried that if through the process of majorities we are not in a poisition to rule this country, are we going to rule it through the process of minorities? Therefore, it is highly questionable whether a legislature where a majority exists and which still demonstrates its inability to rule, whether such a legislature should be continued at all in the overall interest of democracy. I feel that you must go back to the people and seek a fresh mandate as a result of which there will be a new Assembly. If that new Assembly also functions in a similar fashion, I say that also should be dissolved.

I think that the manner in which the Congress has gathered its members, the manner in which it has collected people, the manner in which it has collected mandate is today being laid bare by what has happened m UP, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat and so many other places. I, therefore, think that they have forfeited their right to rule over this country. It is now merely a matter of people. It is a matter of a few days or months before the people will give their verdict on the Government. I only appeal to the Home Minister that before they are thrown out, do not ruin the condition of the country any further, or the constitutional procedures of this country.

SHRI K C. PANT: The Speaker and you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, if I may respectfully say so, rightly limited the scope of this debate It was only your inattention, perhaps, which enabled Shri Piloo Mody to go into the merits of whether or not the President's Rule should have been imposed. Passing references were made to the fact that the Congress was in a majority in UP but, in spite of the fact that there was a majority, President's Rule was imposed on that State.

This debate has taken place earlier in the House and I do not want to go over the same ground. The Home Minister has dealt with it here. But when my hon. friend, Shri Piloo Mody, speaks of the massive mandate and other friends speak of our majority of 272, they must give us a credit at least of having considered

[K. C. Pant]

this point beforehand. It is not as though this is a very complicated matter. It is obvious that the State Government or the Chief Minister of U.P. or the Government at the Centre realised fully well that we had a majority of 272 when the President's Rule was imposed. In spite of that, the Chief Minister of U.P. and the members of the Cabinet recommended the imposition of the President's Rule.

I can understand the criticism of the Government both then and now. But I cannot understand how this is sought to be portrayed as a matter of serving the self-interest of the Congress in the State. If there is anything to establish that the Stae Government, the State Chief Minister, acted only out of a consideration of national interest, that he was impelled by a consideration of national interest, to come to a decision in the matter, nothing else can establish it more than the fact that he chose to recommend the President's Rule. Mr. Patel says, party interest....

SHRI PILLO MODY: You are twisting what I said.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am replying to the points raised by hon. Members. These points were raised when you were not here.

Mr. Patel says, this was to serve the party interest. If Mr. Patel had been governing the country, would he have served....

SHRI H. M. PATEL: (Dhandhuka): I did not say that.

SHRI K. C. PANT: He whispered, I think.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You don't reply to my points and you reply to what he whispered.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I have to listen to his whispers. You never whisper. If you have to say anything, we can hear even in the corridor of the Lobby.

It was implied by Shri Bhattacharyya, for instance, in his speech right in the beginning, that this was done to serve the party interest. Now, unfortunately or fortunately, no other party in the country has been able so far to gain control of the Government here or to run the Government at the Centre and also to have Governments in the States. But if a party does have a Government at the Centre and in the States and the situation similar to one which arise in this case arises, then only a party which will place national interest above the party interest will take an action which the Congress hss taken in this case.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am not blaming you for imposing the President's Rule. I am blaming you for putting the Legislature in suspension and paying all your Members T.A./D.A., etc.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I was under the impression that there were many political parties in the Opposition and Mr Piloo Mody did not speak for all of them. He only come at the fag end of the debate. He does not know what the debate has been before he came here. He is not aware of those facts.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is one of the problems with him.

SHRI K. C. PANT: So, this is all I have to say in regard to the basic question of majority and massive mandate which had been raised here. I can only say that a specific situation arose and a pecific answer was given.

The points which had been raised cover a wider field. Mr. Pandey said that U.P. should not be allowed to lag behind. Somebody else raised the question of the Fifth Plan allocation for U.P. I do not want to go into details now. But I can assure them that the State Government is continuing to bear in mind the past

needs, the present needs and the future needs of the State. The continuing projects and the need to develop backward areas about which Dr. Richaria spoke, all these things, are being considered and discussions are going on with the Planning Commission just now.

SHRI PILOO MODY: In any case it is outside the scope.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Outside whose scope?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Your scope.

SHRI K. C. PANT: In the sense that the Home Ministry has a co-ordinating role when a State is under President's rule. I happen to know something about it. Ordinarily it would have been outside my scope.

It is quite true in a general sense to say that if U.P., the largest State in India and with a large population, lags behind, it becomes a drag for all the States, it becomes a drag for the country. Therefore, it is in the interest of the nation that U.P.'s backwardness should be taken care of. The whole country will not grudge if U.P. is allowed to be pulled up economically speaking, and that applies to other States also like Bihar, Assam or any other State which is in a similar position. So, I would agree that, looking at it from the interest of the nation as a whole. U.P. should be enabled to make economic progress and where it has lagged behind, to catch up with the rest of the country.

There was some reference to the need to have district level advisory councils. He referred to extension of democracy. I do not want to get into a discussion of the three-tier system at this stage. We do have a three tier in the form of Zila Parishad, State Government and Parliament. But during President's rule also, we would like to have these advisory committees at the district level with MLAs, MPS, etc.. and in the situation now prevailing....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Panchayats also?

SHRI K. C. PANT: You do not know the position. The position there is that new elections have been started for Zila parishad. They have proceeded upto a point. Block Pramukhs have been elected. One representative each has to be elected from the Blocks and co-option has to take place. After that, the Zila Parishad elections have to be held. The idea is that there should be advisery committees and I agree with the suggestion... (*Interruptions*). Non-officials pose a difficulty. I would like to explain that having a non-official head poses the difficulty as to who should be chosen. On that point you can have further discussion. I myself think that it would pose difficulties to make a choice in the present circumstances, and perhaps having the DM would be less controversial, although one may prefer to have non-official...

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDAY: There is a circular from the Government of India in which gradation has been fixed and accordingly a non-official should be the Chairman. The gradation of MPs and MLAs is higher than the District Magistrate. Why should the District Magistrate preside, when M.Ps., MLSs and other non-officials are there?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): During the Conference of Ch Whips in Simla, this question was raised and a unanimous decision was taken that a non-official should be the Chairman.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Both of my friends are speaking about normal situation. There were States including—it was not U.P., it was some other States; I forget the name of the State now—where the District Magi-

[Shri K. C. PANT]

strate.... (*Interruptions*). A point was raised and I am trying to deal with it. You have widened the scope. of the debate luckily.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am against these committees altogether.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I was only explaining that some State had DM as the head of the Zila Parishad. At one stage, U.P. also had it during Chaudhuri Charan Singh's time if I remember right. Later on, this point was raised. I konw this. But the point is that, just now, the elections are not complete, therefore, whom to select just now will obviously pose a practical problem. That is all I want to say.

Dr. Richhariya raised the question of the atomic power plant. There also I would simply say that discussions are going on with the Planning Commission about the allocations for this projcet and the Department is making efforts to see that the work which is already started proceeds quickly.

Mr. Jharkhande Rai raised many questions. He and Pandeyji referred to the problems of yarn to the weavers. I do not want to go into that now. I am told that the situation has eased in relation to the past and if there are difficulties, we would like to do everything possible to ease those difficulties and I would be very happy to discuss this problem both with my friends perhaps outside the House. I do not want to take the time of the House on this.

The questions of corruption, students and prices raised are not relevant only in the context of U.P. These are wider questions.

He referred to the pen-down strike or whatever it is by the engineers in U.P. I must say that I am rather surprised by the action of the engineers. They know that in U.P. just now there is a power shortage. They also know that although the rainfall has luckily improved in the Eastern U.P. still we have not had rainfall in the catchment of Rihand. The level of water in Rihand is just 800' which is a precarious level from the point of sustained power production. Therefore, on the whole, the power position is precarious in U.P. just now. In this situation, the need of the hour is for all concerned to put their shoulders to the wheel and see that power production and generation is carried out at the maximum efficiency and that nothing is allowed to be wasted. This is the need of the hour and in this situation, if the engineers in U.P. say that they will go on strike because the Punjab Government has suspended the Chairman of their Electricity Board, I just cannot see the logic of it and I cannot see how such an action can be justified. It is for the Punjab Government to take action against their officers and the Punjab Government has proceeded against this officer, as far as I know, on charges of corruption. His house has been searched and certain things have been recovered Now, what are we getting into? If the Punjab Government takes action against an officer who it regards, as corrupt, if the engineers in U.P. go on strike over this, it is completely unjustified and I hope my hon. friends will raise their voice against this kind of a thing at a time when public interest in UP requires that power generation and distribution is at its best. If the engineers using it as an excuse go on strike, it is something to be condemned and I would request all the sections of the House to raise their voice unequivocally on this matter.

श्री झारखंडे राय : मैं ने इस स्ट्राइक की बात नहीं की थी, बल्कि पहले वाली स्ट्राइक की बाबत कहा था।

SHRI K. C. PANT: Only a couple of minutes more and I have finished.

He raised the question of the Police Association having the limited right

of association. That right is already there. Only the constitution of the Police Association has to be approved by the Government. This is the condition. Otherwise, the right is already there.

Some specific instances were referred to by my friend from the Jana Sangh. I cannot offhand say anything about these specific instances.

Now, Mr. Madhu Limaye said that general matters should be discussed by the Consultative Committee.

(व्यवधान) जनसंघ ने हकीनी कहा की है। यह तो हकीसी की बात आयी है। अगर आप ने कुछ किया हो तो बता दीजिये।

He referred to the Consultative Committee discussing general matters also. He knows even now it is the practice for them to discuss general matters and this is an advisory committee and it is not a legislative body. It only advises the President and so, Shri Shukla said that there was a constitutional point involved I am not an expert on this and I cannot say whether any constitutional point is involved I would have thought that it is well within the powers of the Parliament to constitute such a Consultative Committee There is absolutely nothing wrong in it. It is advisory in character. Shri Limaye suggested that proceedings of the committee should be publicised; usually they are publicised; and if the House agrees that the Government can give some kind of a handout to the Press at the end of each committee meeting that can easily be arranged, but if each Member gives out a version of what happened then it creates difficulties.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Draft also should be approved by the Committee.

SHRI K. C. PANT: How can you approve it? It takes time. There is no controversy about it. If somebody has something to say, it will be reflected in the handout. Everybody has ample opportunity to say what he likes.

Then reference was made by him to the *bandh* by the socialist party. He said 2,000 people are in jail. I do not want to deride his effort either. It is a fact that the *bandh* failed; and the *bandh* has been a failure throughout the State. I know his party alone is not to be blamed; certain other parties were there which backed out.

श्री मधु लिमये · बन्ध हुआ या नहीं यह उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता को मालूम है। दो हजार लोगों को आप ने भारत सुरक्षा कानून के तरह बन्द कर रखा है आप उन को छोड़ेंगे कि नहीं।

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is a valid question that if the *bandh* has failed then why did they take 2,000 people in jail?

SHRI K. C. PANT: After I reply, Sir, Shri Madhu Limaye will save me from my friends, because, Sir, Piloo Mody is now forcing me to give the figure. I do not want to belittle the effort that they made. At the insistence of these friends I give the figure, it is only 176. That is a small figure in relation to 2000, but in relation to the effort that the party has made, and in spite of being let down by some other parties, it is considerable. Sir, I do not really know why this *bandh* is being organised. The State Government is doing its level best, taking action against hoarders, against profiteers etc. From hoarders, near about 50,000 quintals of foodgrains have been recovered. Raids are being organised all over the State and those who comes from the State will bear me out in what I say, from their experience in their own districts.

[Shri K. C. PANT]

These *bandhs* only disrupt the normal distribution system. By this, you only add to the difficulties of the people. Without disrupting there can be protests. In this House you are protesting every day. The country takes notice of it.

श्री मधु लिमये : ९ करोड़ के लिये ९०,००० क्विंटल । यह इन का हिसाब है ।

SHRI K. C. PANT: If somebody else had said it, then I could have accepted it. If Shri Limaye has said it, there is usually something in it and it would have come to the notice of all people in the whole country. And this is the right forum in which you protest. Certainly you criticise and protest. Who is saying 'no' to this. Why organise *bandhs* and things like, where by you disturb the distribution of grains at this stage? Sir, we are Gandhians and we have been brought up in Gandhian traditions. How do you expect us to be like C.P.M. people?

I think you are looking at the clock and you are feeling somewhat impatient. I do not want to waste the time. I would only like to say that the basic objective, with which the present agitation would have been started, has been achieved. Now, the P.A.C. is being re-organised, the C.I.D. organisation is also being looked into. In the State, the administrative officers are being screened. Senior officers are being sent for from Delhi whenever the State Government asks for them. Efforts are being made to speed up the developmental projects and various areas of priorities have been marked out, like giving power connections for energising tubewells and diesel sets are given where power cannot be taken. The question of giving home stead land for harijans is under consideration. And most definitely, in regard to Harijans, the State Government has been particularly vigilant after the President's takeover. My hon. friend knows that in recent weeks no incidents of atrocity committed on harijans have come to notice.

With these words, I hope that the House will agree with this Bill without any reservation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Uttar Pradesh to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we shall take up the clauses. There are no amendments to clauses 2, 3 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title.

The question is:

"That clauses 2, 3 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, by now, it is clear that the President's Rule is really the party rule in the State.

The President's Rule is functioning most brazenfacedly for the aggrandisement of the interests of the ruling party. The discredited set-up remains more or less intact.

The gentlemen who had gone out by the front door have been again brought in by the back door. And

they continue to dominate the political scene there. I would give you a few examples how the old set-up had been kept intact there. In fact, the old set-up have got now a shield to protect them to do whatever they like. No words can be too strong to condemn this attitude of the Central Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, as I told you earlier I am now giving a few examples on how the old set-up is being maintained there. Shri Kamalapati Tripathi is the Chairman of the Planning Board. Shri Narain Dutt Tiwari is the Vice-Chairman or Vice-President, whatever be the designation, of the Planning Board. Shri J. P. Rawat is the President of the Panchayat Raj Committee. Shri Chaturbhuj Sharma is the Chairman of the Irrigation Commission. Shri Beni Singh Awsati, who was the Minister, in the old set-up, is the honorary Food Advivser to the Governor there. Only during the last week, probably ten days ago, ten members of the ruling party have been made in charge of the so-called campaign for the procurement drive in the State; they have been made divisional-in-charge in all the ten Divisions, with full parapphernalia,—cars and all that.

There is another submission that I would like to make. Now, reports are pouring in that raids are being organised on producers and consumers against the rules that have been laid down by Government. Government have laid down rules that every producer can keep with him self 20 quintals and consumers eight quintals. But, now, emergency measures are being used by the corrupt officers to line their own pockets, and raids are being organised to the great oppression of the people there.

I wanted to make only these submissions during the third reading.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I was expecting the hon. Minister Shri K. C. Pant to say something about the release of the two undisputed leaders of the State Government employees, Shri P. N. Sukul and Shri S. K. Mishra, who were arrested at the time when there was the PAC agitation. I do not call it revolt or mutiny but I call it only PAC agitation. I do not know why they were detained and why they are detained still. I would request the Minister to kindly throw some light on this matter. What was the statement for which they were arrested? They simply said, as some of us also say, that the demands of the PAC employees were just and legitimate. They had said nothing which warranted the application of the DIR, and yet they were arrested under the DIR, and thus the DIR were misused completely. Representations have been made to Government for their release, and I would request the hon. Minister to throw some light on whether they have been released, and if not, the reasons for not releasing them.

Again, 41 persons were arrested under the DIR when they were agitating against the boarders, in Lakhimpur. But the hoarders were not arrested.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In what way are these things connected with this Bill?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The State is under President's rule. Where else should I say this? The panchayat is there, of course, but I cannot raise this there. There is no Assembly also. That is why I am raising it here.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): And that too in the third reading.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That too during the third reading.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He is laughing for the third time now. The first time he laughed because others were laughing. For the second time he laughed because he had realised why people were laughing. Now, he is laughing for the third time because he knows now what laughter is....

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Most probably he has committed this to memory.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Anyhow, I am happy that he has started laughing at least.

I was saying that the people arrested in connection with the food agitation should be released immediately. The hon. Minister has asked why there should be *bandhs*, and he has asked why people should not take recourse to democratic methods. I would submit that *bandh* is a democratic method and quite legitimate too. In U.P., in the open market, rice is being sold at Rs. 1.80 per k.g. in the case of the ordinary variety, and atta is being sold at Rs. 2 per k.g Dalda is out of the market completely and it is not available at all. Mustard oil is selling at Rs 9½ per k.g. Ghee which was available at Rs. 14 per k.g. about three months back is now being sold at Rs. 24 per k.g. When people are manifesting their anger at this and they want some reply from the Government, why should there be firing and why should they be arrested? Even the Prime Minister has said that there should be resistance movement in the country. When people start the resistance movement we find that they are arrested under the DIR or there is firing as in Bhopal where seven people have been killed. I would like to have answers to these points from the hon. Minister.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मै भी बोलना चाहता हूं। यदि मंत्री महोदय, मेरे मुद्दो का जवाब नहीं देंगे, तो और क्या चारा रह जाता है ? सूखे वर्क, कीयले की कमी और कुल आदि किसी भी प्रश्न के बारें में उन्होंने जवाब नही दिया है।

मैं एक और मुद्दा उठाना चाहता हूं। राष्ट्रपति शासन पर बहस होने के बाद मैंने गृह मंत्री को एक पत्र लिखा। मैं ने बैटालियन का नम्बर और पी० ए० सी० के जवान का नम्बर भी दिया। मैं ने यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या अखलाक अहमद नाम के जवान को इस लिये नैनी जेल मे नही रखा गया है कि उस ने अफसरो के जानवरों के लिये घास काटने से इन्कार किया और क्या इशाक अहमद नाम के जवान को इस लिये गिरफ्तार नही किया गया कि उस ने एक अफसर के बच्चो को मुफ्त मे पढ़ाने मे, टयूशन देने में इन्कार किया। पत्र का कोई जवाब नहीं मिलता है, बहस का जवाब नही मिलता है, वहा विधान सभा नही है। इस स्थिति मे हम लोग क्या करें।

15 hrs

SHRI K C. PANT. I do not think my friend, Shri Limaye, would have written to me.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने गृह मंत्री को लिखा है, जो बड़े मंत्री है।

SHRI K C. PANT: I have not personally seen the letter.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या कुछ कलक्टिव रिसपांसीबिलिटी रखते हैं ?

SHRI K. C. PANT:

बिल्कुल रखते हैं।

The point that he had made was really that there were genuine grievances amongst the PAC men. I accept that. I would also like to tell him that various measures have been taken to give them addition facilities to take care of their grievances. It is only out of my deference to your anxiety to limit the scope of the debate that I have not touched on these points. I have full details on the measures we have taken. If you will permit me a minute, I will just

go over the main points. These include a very substantial increase in the welfare fund, more funds for police housing, new tents, extension of medical facilities to families of policemen, more liberal uniforms supply, changes in TA rules to benefit head constables and constables, free food supplied for duty beyond 9 hours as against 18 hours earlier, extension of subsidy on motor cycles to CID, intelligence staff etc.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: No liberty.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Liberty is not something which we can give. I am not clear how it is covered by grievances. Does he mean the liberty of those who are arrested? Some have been arrested and disciplinary action has been taken against some. Keeping in mind the unanimous sense of outrage in the House at what had happened in UP. I think the House will take us to task if we do not reimpose discipline in the PAC. I think the whole country will ask us why we did not reimpose discipline. How are you to reimpose discipline unless disciplinary measures are taken? So it is in this light that my friend has to see this. We are not vindictive. We do not want to take any extra measures apart from what is necessary, If we do not take the action necessary, we will again be guilty of dereliction of duty.

He asked for details about drought etc. Again, if you want me to go into it, I can do so. But these are matters which have been discussed in the House before. In the Consultative Committee, we can go into these matters in depth.

The leader of the Congress (O), Shri Mishra—he is not here—said that a certain number of committees had been set up.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): He is going to join your party very soon.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Just now he is sitting with you. I do not know what he does tomorow.

I would like to clarify one point. He said that Shri J. P. Rawat and Shri Chaturbhuj Sharma had been appointed by us under President's rule. This is not so. Both of them had been appointed earlier by the elected government.

So far as other things are concerned, he himself is complaining that raids are being organised in a certain manner which is causing harassment. Is it not better that a certain element of non-official association is there at least in some areas? I think he should have welcomed this. Instead he is criticising it. All the time we hear that President's rule is bureaucratic and if some eminent public men are associated with it, I do not think it should lead to any cause for complaint.

I think Shri Banerjee referred to the arrest of Mr. Sukul and Mr Mishra. I do not think that their statements are quite as innocent as made out by Shri Banerjee. If Shri Banerjee himself sees this statement which they made at the time and if he is in agreement that anybody who gets involved in permitting this kind of indiscipline in the PAC should not be allowed to do so....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You kindly read the statement as it came in the newspapers. P. N. Sukul, apart from being a Government servant is also the President of the Federation of State Government employees.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I have understood the point. I am personally of the view that if somebody is a leader of the employees, by virtue of his being a leader, he is more responsible. One could understand some of the failures of the erring employees but when the leader is involved, and if he is found guilty,—I do not know whether this action was taken during the elected State Government's time —and if they were satisfied that he had said something or done something

[Shri K. C. Pant]

which was encouraging indiscipline in the PAC as s leader of the employees, then he deserves less or more punishment? That is the point to be considered. it is a fact that he is leader and that makes it difficult; if he were anybody else it would not have made it so difficult. I hope you appreciate it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have not appreciated it at all. Why do you not release him now?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Appreciation has two meanings, I meant the other way. He talked about the high prices and the organisation of bandhs. I was only saying that under the circumstances of today bandhs lead to disruption of distribution and thereby the vulnerable sections are the ones to be affected. Prices will not come down through bandhs. Price resistance—yes; creating an atmosphere against price rise, action against hoarders and profiteers, adulterators—yes. But bandhs disrupt distribution and that is something to be taken note of. If he gives some thought to this he will himself come round and the constructive part of him will respond to what I am saying.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why not use the DIR against hoarders in Delhi? Why against the striking PAC men?

SHRI K. C. PANT: DIR is being used against hoarders in many parts of the country.... *(Interruptions)* If you want information, I can tell you that in June itself, the Home Minister wrote to the State Governments—not after the President's rule in U.P. that stringent measures should be taken against all hoarders and profiteers and so on and he followed it up by another letter. They asked whether MISA could be used; we said: yes, by all means. Then we wrote a letter that DIR can be used. So, there is no question of giving any quarter to those antisocial elements.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

15.11 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: CONTINUANCE OF PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT OF MANIPUR

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): I beg to move the following Resolution:

> "That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated 28th March, 1973, in respect of Manipur, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 14th November, 1973."

Members are fully aware of the circumstances in which the Proclamation dated the 28th March, 1973 was issued by the President. The justification for Parliamential Proclamation was also debated in this House on two earlier occasions. There is, therefore, no need to go into that question now. As the House is aware, the Legislative Assembly of Manipur has been dissolved and Popular rule can be restored only after new elections to the State Assembly are held. However, article 82 of the Constitution requires after each census the allocation of seats in the House of the People to the States and division of each State into territorial constituencies shall be readjusted. The Election Commission have accordingly taken up the delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies in all States including Manipur. We hope that this process will be completed in the course of the year and elections will be held early next year. But meanwhile there cannot be a vacucum. The period for which the House had earlier accorded its approval will expire on the 13th

November, 1973 when the House will not be in session. Therefore, we have now come to this House with the request that the duration of the Proclamation made by the President may be further extended for a period of six months. Such an extension is constitutionally unavoidable. I would, therefore, request the House to accord its approval to the Resolution."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

> "That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated 26th March, 1973, in respect of Manipur, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 14th November, 1973."

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): Sir, I oppose the continuation of President's rule in Manipur for a further period of six months. Mr. Pant says they are contemplating to have the elections in Manpur in early 1974. I say that he should keep his word.

It has become a regular practice in this country to keep certain States under President's rule for more than six months. The pattern of this ruling party has become such that they are in the habit of bringing more and more States under President's rule. Even if there is a single majority party in the Assembly, if a certain action does not suit the interests of the ruling party, immediately they impose President's rule. Once they have brought a particular State under President's rule for six months, it has also become a regular practice to extend it for another six months, another six months and so on, thereby depriving the people of that State the right of being administration by their own popular government. Manipur people want their own government and this practice should be put an end to.

I do not know what was the position earlier. but for the last two or three years, Manipur has become a deficit area and they are getting foodgrains from the centre. But because it is far away from the centre and transport is very difficult, every year it so happens that government do not take care to keep food stocks ready there for the difficult period. Since Manipur and Tripura are being ruled by the Centre and being far away from the Centre, I have suggested that in those States at least foodgrains must be stocked much earlier, long before the rains set in, because you cannot reach those areas once the rain sets in. I do not know what action Government have taken on this suggestion. I hope Shri Pant will refer to it in his reply. If they have not already done that, they should do it now.

I am happy that Manipur has got district and regional councils. But they could not develop the tribal area because of so many handicaps. First and foremost, adequate funds must be placed in the hands of these councils to develop these tribal areas. It is meaningless to set up these boards without giving them adequate funds because then they will not be able to serve the purpose for which they are set up. I feel that the Government must specifically set apart a certain portion of the funds exclusively for the development of the tribal areas. If they are to depend on the general revenues, sufficient funds will not be available to them and those areas will be neglected.

It was pointed out in the Consultative Committee on Manipur that hundreds of Manipuri women using hanlooms are suffering because of shortage of yarn. The yarn supplied to them by the government is of 120 counts which cannot be used by the handlooms are suffering because of vers can use only upto 50 counts. So, this specific type of yarn which can be used by the handloom weavers should be supplied to them.

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

Now that Manipur is under President's Rule and since the Home Ministry is dealing with this matter, the entire responsibility lies on the Home Ministry to see that all these difficulties are removed.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Sir, I support the Resolution for the continuance of President's Rule in Manipur for another six months. Though this cannot be a normal or very encouraging trend, we all remember the circumstances in which the administration of the State of Manipur had to be taken over by the Centre from the very corrupt and high-handed ULP Ministry headed by Shri Alimuddin, supported by his gang of politicians of the M.P.P. and other alliances.

On earlier occasions we have discussed a number of grievances faced by that State. The importance of the strategic position of the State cannot be exaggerated. It is in the extreme east, having a long common border with Burma. The law and order situation in that State and its industrial development should receive the utmost attention of the Government of India. Now that it is under the able supervision of the Government of India, particularly, the Home Ministry, I think, we should expect reasonably certain vigorous steps. I do not like to repeat the issues I had already mentioned earlier, a few days back, when we discussed the Supplementary Demands in respect of Manipur for this year.

As you know, the geography of Manipur is such that flood and drought follow one another in quick succession. This year, after continuous drought of two years, there have been devastating floods in the valley of Manipur. I do not know what measures the Government of Manipur are going to take to meet the challenge of the floods this year. Crops have been damaged and, in certain areas, re-plantation of paddy has been necessitated. I think, the Government of Manipur, with liberal assistance from the Government of India, will meet the requirements of the farmers so that they will not suffer.

The permanent aspect of flood control to which I have tried to draw the attention of the Government of India, particularly, the Irrigation Ministry is this. We have been so far raising the river *bunds* without identifying the primary causes of the floods. The present technique will ultimately increase the factors that have compelled the Engineers to raise river *bunds*. The railing of river *bunds* wil not solve the problem. The river sources are near the valley; water comes quickly and goes quickly. Naturally, therefore, the suggestion has been put forward, times without number, that the rivers should be dammed at their sources so that there will be perennial navigation, so that there will be water supply throughout the year and also the dams and outlets that will come out will be used for power. These suggestions have been so far not properly attended to I think, the Government of India will look into this matter.

The next point that I would like to impress upon the Home Ministry is the shifting of the Assam Rifles from the very heart of the Imphal town Immediately after the down fall of Manipur in the British hands, the British Government, as a defence policy and also to insult public sentiments, stationed the forces in the very Palace of the Maharaja and arranged the shifting of the Palace to another place. This arrangement continues in spite of the fact that there is justification for it. The valley is small, within its 700 sq. miles which receives all the pressure of agriculture and industry and two-thirds of entire population and, of the valley, Imphal is an important part

and, of Imphal, this portion, particularly, occupied now by the Assam Rifles which is known as the old Palace, is the most beautiful and most important place from different angles. This is the symbol of our prestige. Now, during the President's Rule, I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister who has a thorough knowledge of Manipur and the sentiments of the people of Manipur that the Assam Rifles should be shifted elsewhere outside Imphal. There might be financial difficulties. I do not know. It will be, at worst, only some transaction between two Ministries. From Defence Ministry or whatever Ministry to which this Battalion belongs, the land will be transferred to some other Ministry. They can be given a very suitable place outside the town. This place can be utilised, apart from pleasing the sentiments of the people, for Civil purposes, for running of administrative offices and also the old Palace which is a symbol of sentiments can be thrown open to tourists and public pilgrimage because there are ancient sacred spots which people visit round the year according to tradition and wherefrom people collect sacred dust or collect water for their rituals. This place can be thrown open to public by shifting the Assam Rifles.

Next, I would like to impress on the House that the working of telephones in Manipur is highly unsatisfactory. The link that was installed between Imphal and Calcutta is reported to have been removed. Now all the contacts from Imphal outside upto Delhi are to be made through Shillong which is quite out of the way. The direct line between Imphal and Calcutta which is reported to have been removed should be restored. The State Government, under President's rule, from the point of view of law and order and other public conveniences should take this up seriously. This has created a lot of anger to the people of Manipur.

The general working of the telephones is highly unsatisfactory. Over-billing is done and there are a lot of complaints about the inefficiency of the exchanges.

In spite of the demand and in spite of there being adequate justification for it, in this State Capital, no automatic exchange has been installed. I do not know how long it will take. I hope, Government of India will hurry up with this.

The next point that I would like to mention is about the poor sports facilities that are provided in Manipur. Naturally, our young boys and girls provide very rich talents for sports, particularly those in the northeastern region to which, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you also belong. Our boys and girls do take part in the sports activities and their enthusiasm is second to none; and they have given good account of themselves. Considering this sports facilities provided in the State are very insignificant, particularly the absence of stadiums, outdoor as well as indoor, and separate playgrounds for hockey, football, tennis and such other games which the people love very much is seriously felt. This is a serious grievance and it should be removed. Now there is only one polo ground and there along with polo, hockey, football and several other games are being played. One can imagine the plight of sports lovers. I hope, Government of India will pay special attention to it.

Next, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the working of the Khadi and Village Industries Board in Manipur. The constitution of this Board during the erstwhile ULP Ministry was done purely on political basis. Now there are abundunt reports of corruption and mis-handling of funds by this board. All kinds of favouritism are going on under the banner of Khadi and Village Industries Board. People who are particularly strange or foreign to the very idea of village

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]

industries and khadi have been appointed and now they continue. What happens now is that almost daily the local papers are full of reports of corruption and mismanagement of this. So, this has to be looked into and the Board has to be re-constituted so that the objectives of the board may be achieved and the mishanding of funds and powers may end.

Next, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the working and the performance of the nationalised banks in Manipur. The nationalised banks in Manipur are not doing justice to the cause of agriculturists and industrialists in the matter of loans and assistance....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Nowhere. Not only in Manipur.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Of course, I am referring to my State. I am not surprised and I hope the Government will perhaps look into this. There are only two branches of nationalised banks—the State Bank of India and the United Bank of India and they have sub-branches in the rural areas also. According to my information, the branches as well as the head offices are extending loans to some businessmen only on the basis of security. Of course, it is public funds and security is a very important consideration. But, unless we support the industrialists and agriculturists by allowing certain concessions in procedures etc. the very purpose of nationalising the banks will be defeated. So, the performance of the nationalised banks in Manipur, particularly, in the rural and the hilly areas should be looked into so that agriculturists and small industrialists in the rural and the hilly areas will get the benefit.

Last, but not the least, the prospect of tea plantation in Manipur has not been properly attended to. There is a lot of wild growth of tea in Manipur in certain areas. The tea-planters the world over know that the Manipur variety of tea is very good for spreading. Therefore, we fail to understand under the existing circumstances, after the development of the means of communication, why the Tea Board has not taken up the prospect of having a few tea gardens on an experimental basis in certain selected areas of Manipur. I understand that the Chairman of the Tea Board visited Manipur sometime ago. I do not know what happened and what dialogue he had with the Agriculture or the concerned Department of Manipur. All these things cannot be taken up casually.

Now, in this connection, what I would like to say is that the economic development of Manipur can be done only through a few projects namely, setting up industries like paper and cement about which I had occasion to refer to in this House repeatedly and I would not like to repeat them now. Over and above the facilities for paper and cement, the abundant prospect for setting up tea gardens in Manipur is still there and we have not been able to tap this resource The Government of India not only from the point of State's economic development but also from the point of general development of tea industry in the country should take necessary steps and a place like Manipur should not go by default and I think serious attention will be given to this aspect.

Another point I would like to mention is the affairs of the Regional Medical College started last year in Manipur. This Regional Medical College has been started in order to serve a number of States including yours, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, etc. Tripura is also included. Now, the number of seats

because of its infant stage is limited. Now, it is very difficult to accommodate the requirements of the States. Particularly, the host State is the victim because according to the arithmetic of the population figures, the host State gets only 11 seats The question is whether the Ministry will help the State Government to find opportunities for more students than allotted in the present quota so that the usual quota of seats outside Manipur be restored to Manipur irrespective of the regional college which cannot meet the present requirements I understand in this connection that the Government of India have agreed to allot a few more seats outside Manipur to accommodate the usual quota of seats. The question of re-opening of the waiting list which was prepared on the basis of the Gauhati University admission programme should receive the topmost attention of the Government. There are quite a number of students who were left out of the list only because they inspite of good performance could not submit the marks sheet in time They should be accommodated. With these words I support the Resolution. Thank you

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) उपाध्यक्ष जी, मनीपुर मे राष्ट्रपति के शासन को 6 महीने की अवधि के लिये और बढ़ाने के प्रस्ताव का मैं विरोध करता हू। यह बात मेरी समझ मे नही आती कि 6 महीने की अवधि बढ़ाने की क्या आवश्यकता आ गई ? यूं मत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वे चाहते है कि 1974 मे वहा चुनाव करवाये जायें और उसी की तैयारी के सिलसिले मे इस अवधि को बढ़ाया जा रहा है। पिछले 6 महीनों मे वे चुनाव क्षेत्रो का परिसीमन नही करवा सके, दूसरी तैयारियां नही करवा सके। 6 महीने का समय थोड़ा समय नही है। अगर वह दिल से चाहते कि वहां की जनता के हाथों मे लोकप्रिय सरकार दी जाये तो वे परिसीमन का काम भी करवा सकते थे, वोटर लिस्ट की तैयारी तथा दूसरे काम भी करवा सकते थे लेकिन यह काम उन्होंने करवाये नही और उसको आधार बनाकर वह चाहते हैं कि मनीपुर में 6 महीने तक और राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू रखा जाये, वहा के अफसरों को और मनमानी करने की छूट दी जाये। इसीलिये मै इसका विरोध करता हू और माग करता हू कि वहा पर शीघ्र से शीघ्र चुनाव करा कर वहा की शासन व्यवस्था को वहा के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियो के हाथ मे सौंप दिया जाये।

15.38 hrs.

[SHRI S. A. KADAR *in the Chair*]

यहा पर सरकार की तरफ से बार बार यह दावा किया गया और कहा गया कि देश मे जनतन्त्र को हम विकसित कर रहे है, उसकी जड को मजबूत कर रहे हैं लेकिन इस तरह से राष्ट्रपति के शासन को स्थापित करके वहा की जनता के अधिकारो को छीन कर जनतन्त्र के ऊपर भी इस तरीके से चोट की जा रही है जिसका जनतन्त्र के साथ कोई मेल नही है। इस लिये वहा पर जब तक लोकप्रिय सरकार नही होगी, आप कितना भी प्रयास करेंगे वहां के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिये, वहा की समस्याओ का समाधान निकालने के लिये, आप समर्थ नहो हो सकेंगे क्योंकि वहा राजकाज का काम चलाने की जवाबदेही वहा के नौकरशाहों के हाथ मे होगी और नौकरशाही हमारे देश मे कैसी मनमानी मचाये हुए है इस बात का अहसास आपको है। पिछली बार जब हिन्दुस्तान में लोको रनिंग स्टाफ ने हड़ताल की तो हमने देखा कि किस तरीके से पग-पग पर रेलवे बोर्ड के लोगों ने रुकावट डालने की कोशिश की। तो इसीलिये हम नौकरशाही पर ज्यादा भरोसा नही कर सकते। अगर आप करेंगे तो आप का काम नहीं चलेगा। इसलिये वहा लोकप्रिय सरकार बनायी जाय।

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

तीसरी बात यह है कि वह देश का बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ हिस्सा है लेकिन उस की महत्त्व-पूर्ण भूमिका है क्योंकि वह हमारी सीमा क्षेत्र हैं और बर्मा से लगा हुआ है। इस तरह के क्षेत्रों के विकास के ऊपर आप को ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये। आप ने सुना कि वहां उद्योग धंधे की स्थिति खराब है, लोगों में बेकारी है। जमीन पर कुछ लोगों ने कब्जा कर रखा है, ज्यादातर लोगों के पास जमीन नहीं है। वहां की आर्थिक व्यवस्था बहुत विकसित नहीं है, यातायात के साधन भी अविकसित हैं जिस के कारण बरसात में आवश्यक सामान ले जाने में भी काफी कठिनाई होती है। तो वहां के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने की जिम्मेदारी आप की है। आप के चाहने के बावजूद इन समस्याओं का समाधान तब तक नहीं होगा जब तक वहां जनता की राय से उद्योग धंधे स्थापित न किये जायें। वहां के बेकारों को काम देने के लिये योजनायें चालू न की जायें। वैसे प्लानिंग कमीशन ने बेकारी दूर करने के नाम पर कुछ साल पहले क्रैश योजना चालू की थी। लेकिन उसको भी आपने समाप्त कर दिया। तो वहां की बेकारी कैसे दूर होगी। जमीन के बटवारे का सवाल है। इन सवालों का हल आप नौकरशाही के जरिये नहीं कर सकते, बल्कि जनता के प्रतिनिधियों के हाथ में शासन की बागडोर सौंप कर के ही कर सकते हैं। आप 6 महीने के लिये और अवधि बढ़ाने जा रहे है, वह बढ़ा देंगे, लेकिन इस बीच में इन कामों की तरफ आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये ताकि वहां का पिछड़ापन दूर हो सके और वहां की जनता यह समझे कि भारतवर्ष की जनता के साथ वह भी कदम से कदम मिलाकर हर माने में चल रही है और वह क्षेत्र केवल हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा ही नहीं है बल्कि हर तरह से आगे बढ़ने का उन को अधिकार है यह महसूस कराना वहां के लोगों को आप का कर्तव्य है।

वहां की सांस्कृतिक परम्परा बहुत समृद्ध-शाली रही है। मणिपुर नृत्य का नाम तो जरूर जानते हैं और देखा भी है, उस तरफ भी आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये ताकि सांस्कृतिक जीवन समुन्नत हो। हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने खेल कूद के बारे में कहा है, लेकिन मैं इस तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि वहां की सांस्कृतिक परम्परायें समृद्धि की ओर बढ़ें उसके लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायता आपको देनी चाहिये। जितने भी विकास के काम हैं या सवाल हैं उनकी कुंजी 6 महीने तक आपके हाथ में है इसलिये उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा दीजिये। अगर धन नहीं देंगे तो कोई काम नहीं होगा। अगर आपने वहां की जनता की हर क्षेत्र में सहायता की तो आज जो क्षेत्रीय विषमता और पिछड़ापन है वह दूर होगा। इसकी जिम्मेदारी आप के कंधों पर है क्योंकि 6 महीने तक आप का शासन वहां और रहेगा। मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा, मेघालय, सारे पिछड़े हुये इलाके हैं उनकी तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दीजिये, और खास तौर पर मणिपुर की तरफ क्योंकि 6 महीने तक आप का ही शासन है।

खाद्य संकट वहां भी है क्योंकि वह सर्वव्यापी है और मणिपुर अछूता नहीं है। वहां भी महंगाई है, गल्ले की कमी है और आप को मालूम है कि वह क्षेत्र कम गल्ला पैदा करने वाला इलाका है। तो, ऐसे इलाकों को आपके ऊपर निर्भर रहना पड़ेगा। अगर आप गल्ला नहीं देंगे, या पास पड़ोस के राज्य गल्ला नहीं देंगे तो वहां की जनता भूखों मरेगी। इसलिये यह आपकी जिम्मे-दारी है कि वहां की जनता को ज्यादा से ज्यादा गल्ला दीजिये। देश के और हिस्सों की तरफ मणिपुर में भी चोर बाजारी, सट्टेबाजी

चल रहा है, लोग गल्ला छुपा कर रखे हैं, इसलिये बड़े बड़े गल्ला पैदा करने वालों एवं मुनाफाखोरों पर छापा मारना होगा, ऐसे लोगों को भारत सुरक्षा कानून के अन्दर पकड़ कर जेल में भेजना पड़ेगा ताकि जनता के जीवन के साथ यह खिलवाड़ न कर सकें, सामान को और ज्यादा कीमत पर बेचने का प्रयास न करें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं। और आशा करता हूं कि आप जल्दी से जल्दी वहां चुनाव करा कर वहां की व्यवस्था वहां की जनता के हाथ में देंगे ताकि वह अपने भविष्य का निर्माण स्वयं कर सकें, आगे बढ़ सकें और देश के साथ कदम से कदम मिला कर चल सकें।

SHRI PAOKAI HAOKIP (Outer Manipur): I rise to support the resolution seeking to extend further President's rule in Manipur State. The need for this extension would not have been there if only there had not been failure to conduct elections during the period between the day of the proclamation and now. But then this has been the only course possible, because even if there had been completion of the delimitation, it would not have been possible for the people of Manipur to go to the polls, because of the circumstances that obtained there and that are still obtaining there, such as the famine condition, the law and order situation and such other things. So, there is need to extend further the President's rule there. But I hope that this would be the last such extension, and elections would be conducted in the early part of 1974.

Actually, I did not intend to make a speech on this resolution, but since I have risen, I would like to make a few points. Firstly, I would like to touch upon the law and order situation. As the House knows well, the law and order situation has been very bad there for the last so many years, especially during the recent months. On the earlier occasion when Manipur was discussed in this House, there was reference to the incidents that took place between the underground guerillas and the jawans, in which 17 jawans and some civilians had lost their lives.

This has been the recent situation and this situation is still continuing. This is what agitates the mind of the people, specially those living in the hill areas. Day to day they are living their lives under great consternation and fear. In this atmosphere, in this wretched condition, these people have been trying to survive.

No doubt, Government has been doing such, but that is not sufficient. I am sorry to say this. On this aspects of the problem, it has been my desire, and now also, that to prevent to a certain extent the occurrence of these incidents, to prevent anti-people elements committing such crimes, there should be on the borderline a number of armed forces posts installed so that these elements cannot infiltrate from abroad. But so far this has not been done by Government. I must say that the incidents that have been taking place in recent times have been due to the lack of such an arrangement. Had there been such an arrangement on the borderline, it would have been quite impossible for those elements to commit such crimes so easily. This is one of the aspects to which I would like to draw the attention of the Home Ministry

The second thing I would ask Government to tell us is about what has been done to the bereaved families of the jawans as well as the civilians killed not only in the recent months but in past years also. I am not aware that Government has been doing anything with regard to this. So when the Minister replies, he will kindly enlighten the House on this aspect.

The second point I would make is that since the creation of the State, there have been created four districts and recently two new districts

[Shri Paokai Haokip]

have been added. Now they are six in number. I am informed that these two new districts have not been declared as full-fledged districts as in the case of others. What is the difficulty in making them full-fledged districts? If my information is incorrect, this may be ignored; if correct, I would request Government to make these two districts full-fledged districts, as immediately as possible so that they could function properly for the welfare of the people. Five years ago some kuki refugees came from Burma and after three years of their arrival they were given some help, about Rs. 2 lakhs. After that the Government has not been giving them further help. I know their conditions. I request that in this matter also the Government should do something.

There is one sorry aspect of the problem so far as security measures are concerned. Recently, the Home Ministry and the Government of Manipur have issued orders that the village chiefs and the tribals in the hilly areas of Manipur should inform the Government when hostile elements come to their places and try to do something. If they fail to inform the Government or if they informed the Government after the elements had done something, they would be punished or they would be fined. This is a new method to prevent the crimes. Formerly this was practised only in the State of Nagaland. This has come to Manipur now. I am not going into the question how far this measure will prevent the crimes. But are there not more effective measures that the Government could take? There could be more forces. More alert could help. I know there are a number of forces in the hilly areas and their number could be increased. I must express my fear in regard to this matter. It might so happen that a villager might be ignorant of the presence of hostile elements and in such cases, if the Government punishes him, what will happen?

16 hrs.

Manipur is a backward State. Where does the backwardness of Manipur lie? This has to be discovered by the Government. Its backwardness lies in the hilly areas of Manipur. All these years development has been going on in the heart of the State, Imphal, in the valley only. Hardly anything has been done for the hill areas. In order to improve the condition of the people of Manipur as a whole and further beautify the picture of Manipur, the only thing that can be done is that the hill areas and tribals should receive special consideration and more special programmes and projects should be taken up there. No doubt huge amounts of money have been spent, but where have they gone? This should be looked into. I would request the Government to consider the possibility of setting up a special committee to review the progress and developmental work over the years in order to ensure that effective measures are taken to eradicate the poverty of the hill areas, so that the rate of progress of Manipur as a whole can be stepped up.

श्री आर० वी० बड़े (खरगोन) सभापति महोदय, श्री पन्त ने जो यह प्रस्ताव रखा है कि मणिपुर में राष्ट्रपति शासन और छः महीने के लिये बढ़ाया जाये, मैं उसका विरोध करता हूं। हम देखते हैं कि मणिपुर के अतिरिक्त उड़ीसा और उत्तर प्रदेश में भी राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया है। क्या सरकार का इरादा सारे हिन्दुस्तान में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने का है? ऐसा मालूम होता है कि सरकार पागल-सी हो गई है।

मणिपुर एक बार्डर स्टेट है और एक पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है, जहां आदिवासी लोग

रहते हैं। अब लोगों पर इसका क्या असर होगा ? राष्ट्रपति शासन का मतलब है ब्यूरोक्रैटिक शासन । मणिपुर में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करके हम वहां के आदिवासियों को बता रहे हैं कि हमारे पास डिमोक्रेटिक ढंग से शासन चलाने का कोई रास्ता नहीं है इसलिये हमने एक नौकरशाही व्यवस्था लागू कर दी है। अगर आदिवासियों को यह इम्प्रैशन हो गया कि उनको यहां डेमोक्रेसी नहीं चल सकती है, तो डेमोक्रेसी पर से उनका विश्वास उठ जायेगा और देश के लिये यह एक दुर्भाग्य का दिन होगा ।

मणिपुर एक बड़ा सुन्दर राज्य है, जहां अच्छे टूरिस्ट सैंटर बनाये जा सकते हैं। लेकिन ब्यूरोक्रेसी से यह आशा नहीं की जा सकती है कि वह इस दिशा में कुछ करेगी। जैसा कि अभी बताया गया है, मणिपुर का नृत्य और संगीत बहुत प्रसिद्ध है, जिसके कार्यक्रम हम टी० वी० पर देखते हैं। वहां की एक विशिष्ट संस्कृति है । लेकिन उसको कौन डेवेलप करेगा ? मणिपुर में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने से वह क्षेत्र प्रजातंत्र के प्रवाह से अलग हट जायेगा । अगर मंत्री महोदय यह आश्वासन देते कि तीन चार महीने में वहां चुनाव कराये जायेंगे, तो हम, इस प्रस्ताव का औचित्य समझ सकते थे लेकिन इस प्रस्ताव के द्वारा राष्ट्रपति शासन की अवधि छः महीने के लिये बढ़ाई जा रही है और उसका कोई कारण भी नहीं बताया गया है। इसलिये इसका विरोध करने के अलावा और कोई चारा नहीं है ।

देश के अन्य भागों की तरह वहां की अनाज की समस्या बड़ी कठिन है । पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में अनाज भिजवाना बहुत आवश्यक है, क्योंकि जहां मीन्ज आफ कम्यूनिकेशन नहीं हैं, अगर वहां अनाज न भेजा गया, तो भगवान ही जाने कि उनका क्या हाल होगा । उसी तरह अगर अनाज बरसात के मौसम से पहले वहां न भेजा गया, तो वहां की जनता भूखों मरेगी ।

इस सदन में कहा गया है कि मणिपुर में भ्रष्टाचार है । इस बारे में तो आवे का आवा ही बिगड़ गया है । जब सब तरफ भ्रष्टाचार है, तो किसको दोष दिया जाये ? आखिर भ्रष्टाचार कहां नहीं है? वहां भ्रष्टाचार होने का मतलब यह नहीं है कि वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू कर दिया जाये । आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि वहां के लोगों के हाथ में सत्ता दी जाये । जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा नौकरशाही के अन्तर्गत उस राज्य का विकास और प्रगति नहीं हो पायेगी और भ्रष्टाचार जारी रहेगा । वास्तव में राष्ट्रपति शासन इसलिये नहीं लागू किया गया है कि वहां भ्रष्टाचार है। उसका कारण यह था कि वहां जूतों में दाल बटने लगी थी, आपस में झगड़े शुरू हो गये थे । इसलिये मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूं ।

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati). Mr Chairman, I take my stand here to support the Resolution I feel that normally President's Rule in any State should not be extended. But there may be compelling reasons for doing so in some special cases In the case of Manipur, one such compelling reason has already been mentioned, namely, that delimitation is going on and if the election takes place before that process is completed, it will not be in the interests of the State

The last speaker spoke in a critical vein about the promulgation of President's Rule in Manipur It seems that he is not aware of the conditions and circumstances under which President's Rule had to be promulgated in Manipur The House has discussed in detail the circumstances in which the Alimuddin Ministry had to go and President's Rule had to be promulgated.

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

I am in agreement with him when he says that Manipur is a backward State located in a strategic region. Because of its strategic position, I feel we should try to understand and appreciate the problems of not only Manipur but all the other strategic States which are located in that region and adjacent to Manipur.

We should bear in mind that a serious effort is being made in that region by forces which are hostile to us to bring disharmony in that region. We have read in the newspapers about it and I hope the hon. Minister will clarify the position in his reply. Recently, the underground Nagas have increased their activities in this part. We have also come to know that various unlawful forces are trying to entrench themselves in this region. Therefore, this being in a strategic position, it should be our utmost effort to see that an efficient Government is in power in that area. If a particular popular government is incapable of running the administration efficiently, what alternative have we except to promulgate President's Rule?

By extending the President's Rule for another six months Parliament today is taking upon itself a very serious responsibility. The moment we say that we authorise the President, or through the President the Union Cabinet to run the Government of this State, it is our responsibility to see that the expectations of the people of that region are fulfilled.

What are the maladies of Manipur and other States in that area? I think no serious effort has been made up till now to identify these maladies. As far as I can see, the three basic maladies are backward agriculture, absolute lack of industrial climate and lack of infra-structure. The last speaker has referred to the food position in Manipur. The agricultural pattern in Manipur is primitive. I had the opportunity of going through some of the statistics of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation recently. I was struck by the fact that though this Agricultural Refinance Corporation was brought into being to improve agriculture, especially of the backward regions, the entire eastern region has been completely neglected. The total amount allocated to the eastern region comprising of Bengal, Orissa, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura and the two Union Territories of Arunachal and Mizoram was less than Rs. 5 crores when the total all India allocation was nearly Rs. 500 crores. How can we expect the industrial growth, how can we expect the pattern of agriculture to change, if you only allot 1 per cent of the total resources of the country to these eastern areas? Now, this State being under the President's Rule, I hope, the Home Minister will see to it that more allocations are given so that there is agricultural growth and the pattern of agriculture can be changed.

The second aspect which we should keep in mind is that the mere allocation will not do because expertise is a thing which is extremely essential in this region. Therefore, we should try to provide expertise also.

Then, there is lack of industrial climate in this region. I have myself a bitter experience. When we ask for industries in this region, the obvious, the routine, answer that is given is we cannot have industries because there is no infra-structure. When we ask for infra-structure, the reply given is that there are no industries to support the infra-structure. Therefore, we cannot have industries. This is the answer given to us every time. Who is to resolve this paradex? After all, the Government must resolve this paradox. Unfortunately, nothing has been done to resolve this paradox. In this region,

the people's patience has almost reached the last point of elasticity. Therefore, I would like the Government to keep these aspects in view very seriously.

My learned friend said about sports and cultural activities. Though in the present physical state, I do not look like a sportsman, I am one who is actively interested in sports. I can tell you, if properly groomed, the Manipur boys can really make a mark in Indian sports, particularly, in the athletic events. I know it from my experience and I ask the hon. Minister to keep this in mind.

In this context, before I conclude, I want to draw your attention to a very serious thing which is prevalent not in Manipur alone but in the entire eastern region. The paradox today is that there is a lack of harmony, a lack of emotional integration, in these eastern States. If you look at States of Bihar, Bengal, Assam and other States, there is a lack of harmony amongst the population of these eastern States. Therefore, because of lack of harmony, we have seen disruptive forces coming to a surface. The eastern region is the most strategic one. The forces which are hostile to us inside the country, the reactionary forces, the vested interests, and the forces which are hostile to us outside the country are trying to capitalise these forces and are creating a sense of imbalance in the eastern region.

Now, the entire lack of harmony in the eastern region is the cause of economic uncertainty there. Because there is no economic certainty or there is economic uncertainty, there is a restlessness amongst the younger generation and this younger generation falls an easy prey on sentimental issues. Therefore, if you want to have real harmony and emotional integration in the eastern region, we must have economic development in this region. Unfortunately, there has not been economic development in this region because the people of the eastern States, we the politicians, have not been able to fight from a common platform. That is the paradox. The people cannot fight from a common platform because there is mistrust resulting from economic conditions. The economic conditions cannot be improved because there is mistrust amongst the people. This paradox must be resolved.

Now, a body was formed to resolve this paradox, that is, the North-Eastern Council under the initiative of Mr. K. C. Pant. I do not know what this Council is doing. Up till now at least, no ostensible sign has come to us as to what the Council is doing. I would like him to enlight us as to what the Council is doing so far as the backward States of Manipur and its adjoining areas are concerned. I hope, he will do it.

With these words, I support the Resolution.

SHRI P. G MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I find it rather difficult to support the Home Minister's Resolution, although, I must admit, the grounds of objection are not as strong as they were at the time of the Resolution on Uttar Pradesh. There was, undoubtedly, a Cosntitutional crisis and there was no possibility of forming an alternative Government in Manipur; therefore, the president's rule had to be introduced. But, Sir, the Minister of State for Home Affairs has not given any arguments for extending this period by another six months except to say that the Election Commission requires some time for the electoral rolls to be revised, etc., he has not come out with any specific or valid reason as to why the President's rule should be extended. I should have thought that revision of electoral rolls would be a normal process, would be going on continuously and that that would not be, in itself, the major reason for extending the President's rule. Therefore. I feel it is very pathetic to see

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my esteemed friend, Shri K. C. Pant, moving this Resolution today—earlier he moved the Resolution on Uttar Pradesh and after this Resolution on Manipur he will be moving a similar Resolution on Orissa. It does undoubtedly mean erosion of the democratic processes in our country. The Constitution envisaged President's rule in one or more States of the Union as a rare phenomenon. But I find, of late, what should be a rare phenemenon has become a matter of daily occurrence. If you go on extending the President's rule like this not only in more than one State but also in the same State for more than six months without giving any valid reason why you are extending the President's rule in that particular State, I am afraid the erosion is still deeper and still wider. That is why, on that count, I would like to object to Mr. Pant's moving this Resolution and asking this House to give its endorsement.

If I now take this particular case of Manipur, it is a very small but significant area; it is far-off from the Centre, *i.e.*, the Capital, and is loosely connected with the rest of the country; nonetheless, one cannot ignore the significance and importance of this border area. The people who live there are already economically under-developed—I do not like to use the word 'backward'—and coupled with their economic under-development is also the political under-development—they are denied their very legitimate and natural right of a popular Ministry in their State.

I had the good fortune of making a somewhat leisurely and good visit to the State of Manipur in April this year. I spent nearly four or five days there. I went round not only Imphal but also the other parts of the State; I went as far as Moreh, the border between India and Burma. When I had that pleasure of visiting the entire State of Manipur, I could see that the places I visited and the people I met were impressive; I found the people of Manipur to be cheerful, charitable and considerate; their spirit was indomitable; their desire to make progress was very good. But every time I found that they had only one complaint by and large; that was, whatever they want in their State is not done either because of lack of funds or bacause of lack of interest. If this happens even when they have their own Ministry, they have a justifiable grievance that they are being neglected, that adequate Central funds are not being made available, that adequate Central attention is not being paid. And under the President's rule, this grievance becames all the greater. They get the feeling that the whole country does not look to them and their problems as their own problems and their own people. In other words, the people there get the feeling that they are not yet totally accepted as part of the Indian Union, they are not yet nationally integrated with the other peoples of the Indian nation. Therefore. I should think that extension of President's rule comes as an obstacle or hindrance in the path of the people of Manipur feeling that they are part of the nation. If people in the other parts have democratic processes, enjoy all these rights, enjoy the Central attention, the Central assistance and get adequate funds for drought and other purposes, even for industrial growth and economic development, how is it that people in this far-off place, but one which is very much part and parcel of our own nation, are neglected and ignored? I hope the Minister of Home Affairs will kindly look into this matter and see to it that this is porperly attended to, because this is not merely an economic and political problem. This is also a psychological problem. They must not be allowed to feel, having got into the mainstream of our political life, that they are separate from us or away from us or that they are in any way

neglected. Therefore, I feel that these people of a beautiful State—it is a very lovely State in terms of natural scenery and the drive from Imphal to March on the Indo-Burma border as very delightful—should not be ignored. As I said the people are a cheerful people and they have a rich cultural heritage. I do not want to go into those details but they have a feeling of being neglected, a feeling of being ignored. I want to suggest that the under-development both economic and political and this continued forced spell of President's rule make things worse. Therefore, I feel that Mr. Pant, while asking the House to endorse his resolution, will see to it that priorities and speedy action with regard to the peoples and problems of Manipur are looked into and attended to.

Then, Sir, I am concerned, and I feel that if there was President's Rule for a spell of six months only, and from November onwards with the elections taking pace, there were a popular ministry again, than it would have been possible for the Manipur people to feel that they can have participation in the democratic processes. Whenever there is an extension of President's rule, it means that you are asking the people not to feel concerned, not to feel involved in what is happening around or not to feel interested in their own problems. Therefore, I feel that the absence of a popular Ministry for yet another period of six months will mean that there will be no people's participation. After all when people participate, that is how they begin to get educated in the art of democracy. No country in the world, not even America or Britain, are fully developed in terms of democracy. They also learn through the process of trial and error. These people should get a chance to feel that they are involved in the public affairs of their own area. I feel that this absence of a popular Ministry for another period of six months will to that extent deny them their natural rights and the democratic rights. Now, during the debate, even if there is a thin house and sometimes there may not be even the quorum in the House, we are sure this resolution is going to be passed because the Government have the majority. Therefore, I want to suggest, when it is going to be passed and we are going to have President's rule in Manipur for another period of six months, I invite Government's attention to some of the problems of that area, namely, the question of weavers, the problem of yarn prices and the non-availability of yarn and the problems of defence and the problems of economic development, the problems of industrialisation, and also the problem—which one of my friends from the ruling side referred to it, the problem of persons of Indian origin from Burma who have come to India. When I was in Moreh, the border village, I saw the people of Indian origin coming from Burma and settling down there. They have many complaints. They feel that though they have been there for many years now, they are denied even elementary facilities like water, electiricity and housing, etc. I hope, now that the President's rule will be extended by another six months., the bureaucracy will administer with a certain amount of sympathy, speed and understanding so that development in Manipur takes place rapidly.

In conclusion, I want to say this. While the President's rule is being extended, I find some people, particularly, young journalists in Imphal have been arrested under some Government of India Act, either DIR or MISA. I want the Minister to look into these cases because I feel as reports go that some of these young people who were arrested are only political opponents. I feel they were arrested on the grounds of their political views and opinions rather than on the grounds of any violent action. If that is so, I want to suggest that this is a gross misuse of DIR or MISA and that the Government,

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especially under the President' rule, should see to it that while the President's rule goes or and the bureaucracy administers the State, even the normal rights and the civil liberties of the people are not damaged or violated in any way. Therefore, I want to conclude by saying this. If democracy is found unworkable in a particular State or, for that matter, in the whole country, I have always felt and I always believe, the remedy for that is not to get rid of even the little democratic process that is left but to see that you inject a greater dose of democracy. The remedy is not dictatorship or the President's rule for a short or long time, but to inject a greater dose of democracy so that people learn through the democratic processes and in terms of public opinion and in terms of development all round both economic and political. I hope therefore that while extension of President's rule takes place, the Governor and the bureaucracy in Manipur will see to it that derain problems which need to be tackled with sympathy, with understanding and speed, will be tackled soon, so that, in February 1974—I hope that would be the last date—the elections could take place and then Manipur will have a democratic Government. And I also hope, Sir, that certain of the maladies to which I referred to, will be eliminated.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the Hon. Members who have participated in the Debate,—not only for pinpointing some of the problems of Manipur,—but for expressing sympathy for the problems of the North-Eastern region of the country, as a whole.

I think, Sir, it is necessary that more interest should be taken in regard to the problems of the North-East. It is an area which does not have very ready communications with the rest of the country, in the sense that the road and rail links are rather long. Today it is true that by air it is easily reached,—any part of it,—but sometimes the weather intervenes, the air travel is disrupted, though that is happening less and less, as better planes are being used.

Apart from that, the one point which Shri Mavalankar mentioned just now is something which is important and that is, that the people of the North-Eastern region must feel that the rest of the country is deeply and intimately concerned with their welfare, they must feel that they are not only to be developed only, but any psychological barriers that might exist, must be demolished.

Sir, I have often had the chance to visit these areas. I am glad to say that by and large the feeling and the sense of belonging is very much in evidence everywhere that I went, by and large there is no sense of separateness among the people of the North-East. It is true that there is the Naga underground, there is the Mizo underground, etc. But, over the years, these underground movements have also come down. They have declined in strength and been reduced to terrorist activities rather than indulging in organised underground movement. Apart from this, there is the sense of belonging, even among these sections, and we also find that Mizo rebels have been surrendering more and more in the recent months. Many of the top leaders have surrendered. Hon. Members must have seen in the papers the news that a large section of the Naga under-ground has surrendered. I think about a thousand of them have surrendered at the ceremony where the Governor was present. They surrendered their arms. It is true that it was a breakaway faction of the N.F.G.

But, neverthelese, it was a biggest group and it surrendered. These are the happy developments in the North-

East. I hope that the rest of them who are still underground would take advantage of the opportunities now offered in all the States and Union Territories of North-East to participate in the act of construction, the act of development and also participate fully in public life in that area.

In Manipur, the question of this aspect of separateness hardly exists today. It is true that there was a small group there in that valley among the mighty youth which was talking in terms of secession some years ago. But, today, there is hardly a trace of it. There may be a certain amount of resentment even to-day. There may be other causes for that, unemployment, etc. But, by and large, the situation in the valley, so far as this aspect is concerned, is very much improved after Manipur became a State because, that was the demand of the people there and when it became a State, there was a perceptible improvement, change, in the political atmosphere of the State. Also in the Hills, there was relative peace, as has been mentioned by some hon. friends, particularly, the Member from the Hill region, Shri Haokip. There have been, of late, instances of infringement of law and order, of violence and of killings. This is the work of a group of underground Nagas to which I referred earlier. This is perhaps to demonstrate that they still exist to demonstrate that they still can create trouble. But, whatever it is, I can assure him and I can assure the other friends that the State Government there as well as the security force of the Centre are vigilant or are fully alive to the dangers of the situation and are taking action wherever it is necessary. We know that it is a border State and, as a border State, there is particular need to be vigilant and to take all action that is necessary.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA (Muzaffarpur): May I ask a question? A short while ago, he referred to the capture of 1,000 Nagas and some arms.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I said 'surrender'.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: May I know the name of the manufacturers of these arms on inspection and the country in which they were manufactured?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I cannot really answer that question just now. I do not have the information with me. But I shall certainly give that information to the House later; if a proper question is put, I can collect it and give it to the House. I was pointing to the positive features in the North-Eastern region because, there has been publicity of late, naturally, about instances of firing and shooting by the underground, instances of infringment of law and order, instances of ambushes of our security forces. But these special developments are not so widely known. Therefore, I choose this opportunity to mention those. I was saying that the people must be protected against the harassment that these hostile elements want to inflict on them and it is the function of the security forces to take all necessary measures. That they are doing. Apart from that, I think Shri Haokip mentioned about security on the border. That is a question which I can hardly discuss in detail but, I can assure him that that aspect is also being fully taken care of.

There was some reference to the food situation. Some suggestion was made by Shri Dasaratha Deb and by some other hon. Member that food should be stocked, in view of the communication difficulties. I agree with them, and in fact , this is what we have been trying to do in Manipur. According to my information, the food situation in the State is on the whole satisfactory. The Administration had come here to ask for more foodgrains. I do not know whether they will get

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all that they want, because you are fully aware of today's food situation and to some extent every part of the country has to share in the shortages. But this whole area is a sensitive area, and, therefore, we would like to take care of their requirements even perhaps at the cost of some of the other States that might not mind this sacrifice. More than 100 public vehicles were commandeered to transport foodgrains in Manipur and to reach them out to various points where they were stocked, and this has been done in response to the natural difficulties that arise in movement once the rains set in.

On the basic question of why there was extension of President's rule, I was surprised that Prof. Mavalankar also did not quite understand why it should have been done, and he disapproved of it. He said that no valid reasons had been given.

When President's rule was imposed, it was imposed at a time when the alternative to President's rule was a communist government. I want the House to understand that once the other government fell, namely the coalition government of the MPP and other parties, the Congress would have come into power, but at that point, instead, we chose to have President's rule, for various reasons which I need not repeat in the House today. But that was how it started.

He seems to think also that the process of delimitation of constituencies is a continuous one. It is not so. After the census, it is a constitutioal requirement that the number of seats in Parliament from each State has to be determined afresh, depending upon the changes in population in the various States, subject to a total number in Parliament which is decided, and then for the State Assemblies also, seats have to be delimited and electoral rolls have to be drawn up accordingly. This is a process that must follow after the census figures are known, and there is no escape from this, and it cannot be done quickly. Sir, you are aware of the whole process. Certain proposals are drawn up, they are discussed with some non-official members like MLAs, MPs and so on, and then they are published, and objections are invited, and later on, final lists are drawn up. All this takes many months. Work has been going on. But even with the best of will, many months do pass in this kind of work.

As I have said earlier, our effort is to see that the elections are held as quickly as possible. But I do not know whether any blame can lie either with the Central Government or with the Election Commission in such a situation, and I think that it is less than fair on the part of a fair-minded person like Prof. Mavalankar to blame the Government for this situation.

There was some reference to yarn. I know that yarn is very important for Manipur. It has lovely handlooms, and it has a number of persons who use this yarn. In the consultative committee, this question had come up earlier, and the Ministry of Commerce was asked to take this matter up, and they have taken it up, and I am told that the earlier difficulties that were felt in the beginning perhaps for want of adequate information that yarn of such counts were going to the consumers as they did not want, have been sorted out. The right kind of yarn is reaching the consumers and today the situation, I am told, is much better. But in this matter, if the members from Manipur, for instance, feel that any further improvement is called for, something is happening which I am not fully in the know of, I will be glad to know about it so that remedial action can be taken.

My friend, Shri Tombi Singh referred to various matters of great im-

portance to the development of Manipur. I do not have the time to go into all of them. He referred to the drought situation. I am sure he knows that the administration has done a good job in dealing with the situation that arose on account of drought. It was not merely drought; it was a water famine. Water had to be reached to the villages because they did not have water to drink. In that situation, new pipelines had to be laid. Even in Imphal City, there was no water for some time. He knows that in Imphal City, new pipelines were laid with tremendous speed and water supply restored very quickly. So it was a difficult situation. There is no denying that. It was a situation in which one could not help a certain amount of difficulty arising for the population, but I think he will agree with me that the administration had to deal with the difficulty in a manner which lessened that difficulty as much as possible.

In the matter of drought, what is important is that a large number of pump sets have been distributed. This will not only take care of the problem this year but is an insurance for the future also.

He referred to the Battalion office of the Assam Rifles. We have been going into this matter. The point is that the Assam Rifles is important from the law and order point of view. This was a very central location in the city. It was for that purpose that we chose this area. But in view of the sentiments expressed by my hon. friend, which was expressed also when I went to Manipur we have agreed in principle to find some other place. We are trying to find about 200 acres. The Manipur Government has located about 120 acres. It will take some time to build it up. But in principle, we have accepted this. This is purely in response to the wish of the people of Manipur, of the people of Imphal. As far as I know, almost all sections had agreed on this particular matter. I think it is in the fitness of things that I expressed this agreement in principle, in particular in deference to the wish of Prof. Tombi Singh, who has worked ceaselessly for this as well as other development projects in the area.

There was a reference to funds being provided for the development of tribal areas. A sum of Rs. 137.9 lakhs has been provided in the current plan, Rs. 120 lakhs for tribal development blocks, Rs. 11 lakhs for post matric scholarships, Rs. 2 lakhs for girls' hostel and so on.

My friends also know that a special administrative arrangement is made for the hill areas, that district councils are elected particularly to safeguard the interests of tribals in the hill areas. Some elections to the district council have already taken place.

He referred to sports facilities. I am entirely at one with him. As he knows perhaps, I have great personal interest in sports and I think it is very necessary that we should have proper sports grounds, stadia and other facilities for young sportsmen.

He wanted the Home Ministry to help in the matter of seats in Medical colleges for Manipur students. I can assure him that we are seized of the matter and I have in fact personally taken it up with Mr. Khadilkar. I shall be very hapy if some way could be found out to acommodate more students from Manipur without doing injury to the concept of a Medical college for the whole region. That naturally is a concept which we will all welcome, but there may be seats in other parts of the country which could be made available. This matter is being explored.

On the question of industries a very important contribution was made by my friend Shri Goswami. He referred to the need for having an industrial climate and industrial *infra-structure*. It is quite true that because of the long commu-

[Shri K. C. Pant]

nication lead to the northern region there is a certain handicap in regard to the industry which has to send its products to the rest of the country. But he knows that the Planning Commission and the Government have agreed sometime ago to subsidise the transport cost to the north-east which should definitely contribute to the creation of the *infra-structure* which he spoke of. These were the inhibiting factors which are being got over. The importance of comunication is obvious. I do not want to go into details in regard to the entire north-east region. In respect of Manipur, for instance, previously there was only one road *via* Nagaland which was the connecting road and one had to go from Imphal through Kohima to Assam. Today there is an Alternative route. Apart from that there are other roads Imphal-Ukrul, Imphal-Taminglong, Imphal-Tiddim road and Imphal-Sugun road on which a lot of money has been spent in recent months. These are the important roads in that region.

This alone will not bring in industry and we have to consider the point, how the lack of entrepreneurship is to be made good. This is a very serious question in respect of a backward region. I cannot give you a ready solution. But coming from a backward region, myself, from a hilly area in U.P. I know the problem. The only thing we can do is to hope, that given the basic favourable condition for industry, entrepreneurs will come forward either from the area or from outside and once this process of industry starts, once people see industry coming up, this itself will create the nucleus for further industrialisation.

Mr. Tombi Singh referred specifically to cement and paper industry. Perhaps he knows that work has been taken up in respect of both cement factory and paper mill. Samples of local lime stone were despatched for determining the suitability for manufacture of cement and later on this has been followed up by various negotiations with the regional research laboratory and the Cement Corporation is coming into the picture. A project for 30—50 tonnes conventional plan was referred to the Cement Corporation for advice. They have found certain difficulties in this project. I do not want to mention more about it now. If he is interested I can tell him what is the difficulty. In respect of the paper mill the project report was prepared by the NIDC for setting up a 200 tonnes per day paper cum pulp mill at Chandi ghat and for a 25 tonnes per day insulated paper mill at Karong. These were referred to the Government of India and vigorous efforts were made to pursue this project, preliminary discussions reveal reasonable prospects for their establishment in Manipur during the Fifth Plan. That is the report from the Government of Manipur. And I will add a word of caution to the optimism expressed here because they naturally are perhaps a little more optimistic than you or I might be, knowing the situation today in Delhi, knowing the Planning Commissions difficulty in the resources sector. There is a proposal for a vaccum pan sugar factory-cum-distillery. There is the Manipur spinning mill in which work has gone ahead and in fact the General Manager has bee appointed. These are the steps that have been taken in the field of industry.

The only other point that remains is about the North Eastern Council. I will be the first to admit that the Council had a slow start but of late, there has been increased activity with the appointment of the Secretary and now the entire work of preparing the fifth plan is on hand. This is very important from the point of view of the entire North Eastern Region to take an integrated view of the entire region, which really was the basic purpose behind the North Eastern Council. That is being fulfilled in respect of the preparation of the fifth plan. I would ask my friend, who is very knowledgeable

about these matters, to wait for the formulation of the fifth plan to judge the work of the North Eastern Council. I think he will have reason to be satisfied with the work that is now being done.

There was some reference by Prof Mavalankar to certain arrests on political grounds. I can assure him that we do not arrest people on political grounds. Politicians are arrested sometimes but not for political reasons. Sometimes politicians break the law or have intentions of breaking the law. Sometimes they provoke the people. For one of these reasons which the local administration considers valid, it may arrest people. But it can never be for holding a political opinion. If there are specific cases brought to my notice, I will be glad to find out the facts and let him know the exact position.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I also referred to the people who have returned from Burma. You have not replied to that.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am not just now aware of the exact position of the people who have returned from Burma. They are in different areas spread in various States. As to the precise difficulty of the people who have come to Manipur, I cannot say of hand. Sir, I have done.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There was some reference to Manipuri dance.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I may remind you that I had the privilege of piloting the North Eastern Council Bill in this House. On that occasion, I allowed myself full freedom to dwell on matters like Manipuri dance, the cultural refinements of the area, its heritage and scholarship, the beauty of the terrain, the beauty of the people, the enormous impact it has on any visitor from any part of the country, etc. These are things which I have mentioned every time I have participated in any debate on Manipur. This time I thought the House has had enough of this. But since you have reminded me, I think it is my duty not only to acknowledge the beauty of Manipuri dance but also to acknowledge the interest you have taken in it and to say how happy we are that you are keeping up that interest.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri N. K. Sinha has raised one point to which the hon. Minister has said that he has no information now. When he gets that information, will he pass it on to the House, because this is a very important point?

SHRI K. C. PANT: May I suggest that he may ask a question.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: (Muzaffarpur): There are many subjects on which question are asked. Will be accept a Short Notice Question?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He can find out some way.

Now the question is:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 28th March, 1973, in respect of Manipur, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 14th November, 1973."

The motion was adopted

16.56 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: CONTINUANCE OF PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT OF ORISSA

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up item No. 9, Statutory Resolution on Orissa.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): I beg to move the following Resolution:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 3rd March, 1973, in respect of Orissa, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 26th September, 1973."

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Shame.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Shri Deo might hide his shame after he has heard me.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Shame.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Nevertheless, you should not be so happy to express your shame because if you know the facts you will yourself see that it is inevitable.

SHRI P. K. DEO: It is a plea.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I ask you to hide your shame.

We are anxious that the elections te the Orissa Assembly should be held as early as possible and popular rule restored to that State. However, in accordance with article 82 of the Constitution, after each census the Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies in each State are required to be re-adjusted and new electoral rolls prepared before elections are held. The Election Commission are already going ahead with this constitutional requirement and it is hoped that the Election Commission would be in a position to conduct the elections to the Orissa Assembly early next year. It is because of this unavoidable constitutional process that we are now seeking the approval of the House for continuance of President's Rule for a further period of six months. I would, therefore, request the House to accord its approval to the Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 3rd March, 1973, in respect of Orissa, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 26th September, 1973."

The time allotted for this Resolution is two hours. I have got a big list of members from both sides of the House. So, I would like hon. Members to be as brief as possible. While they should try to cover all aspects, they should not be repetitive.

*SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA (Ghatal): Mr. Chairman, Sir in the curret session of the Lok Sabha we discussed the Orissa budget some days ago and on that occasion we got an opportunity to express our views on the President's Rule in Orissa. But within one month of that it is found that a resolution has been brought before this House for extending the President's Rule in Orissa by another six months. This only proves that the present Government is reluctant to show the slightest respect for the views of the opposition parties. We are sorry to see that the President's Rule has been clamped in many States. However in the case of Orissa the circumstances are somewhat extraordinary

17 hrs.

The reasons that have been put forth for the dissolution of the Orissa assembly are not all logical. The argument that a Government formed by the opposition parties cannot be a stable one is not reasonable In the system of Parliamentary Democracy as it prevails in our country, if such a situation arises that no single party is able to gain absolute majority in a State election, then should we take it that no representative Government will be installed in that State and only election after election will go on

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

being held till one party gains absolute majority. It the single biggest party in any State being unable to gain absolute majority though having a simple majority refuses to form the Government in that State, then the party coming next in strength can surely from the Governmet though not having absolute majority. Whether such a Government enjoys the majority or not will be decided on the floor of the Assembly. If they fail to gain the majority support in the Assembly, then they will surely quit. No particular party has got the right to decide whether any coalition Government will be sucessful and stable or not. If such a Government cannot function properly, if they cannot meet the hopes and aspirations of the people, then the people will decide their future. It is for the people to decide whether that Government will continue in office or not. The need of the hour was to hold elections in Orissa at the earliest. In a backward State like Orissa which is pregnant with immense potentialities and possibilities, a popular elected Government should have been installed through fresh elections. It is most improper to keep this State under the President's rule for long stretches. During the discussion today on Manipur Shri Pant has said and during the discussion on Orissa budget Shri K. R. Ganesh had also said that the reason for continuance of President's rule was the delay likely to be caused through delimitation of constituencies etc. for the purpose of holding fresh elections. But the reason cited is not very convincing. Had there been really a will to hold elections, then it surely was possible to expedite these process and to hold the elections in some States atleast We are unable to comprehend what difficulties could be there for holding the elections to the Orissa Assembly when all the Municipal elections were held there. The other day during the discussion on Andhra Pradesh, Shri K. C. Pant had said that the imposition of President's rule there was necessary not only for the maintenance of law and order but also for expediting the development programmes of that State. If that is so, then what is the necessity of the State Asseblies etc.? I will ask Shri K. C. Pant to abolish all the State legislatures and set up their great leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi as the President of India. All the States may then be brought under the President's rule and let it be shown how the country can prosper and make progress by leaps and bounds. But this is not to be so. What do we see in Orissa? During the President's rule the condition of the people has not been bettered in any manner. The prices of essential commodities have sky rocketed and are still rising. Only yesterday I read in the papers that the quantum of wheat that was supplied to Orissa has been reduced from 20,000 tons to 10,000 tons. That is, it has been reduced to half. This has been the benefit of President's rule. Moreover, can it be claimed that there has been noteworth improvements in the field of industry or agriculture, or education or in the matter of employment during the period of President's rule in Orissa? The fact is that President's rule is being continued there only in the interest of the ruling party. Otherwise it would have been possible for them to hold elections during the past six months The more delay is there in holding the elections, the more apprehensive people become that the ruling party don't inted to hold elections till conditions are favourable to them. In the words of Tagore it can be said, "when the right moment will be at hand, I will visit you in the bower". The people have been bluffed in this manner and democracy has been strangled. The realities of the situation there have been suppressed from the people. A few instances of starvation deaths in Orissa were mentioned her in the Lok Sabha. Some steps were also taken for discussing them here. But subsequently due to some

[Shri Jagdish Bhattacharya]

mysterious reasons the Lok Sabha was deprived of the opportunity of discussing the starvation deaths in Orissa. The Government always denies the occurance of any starvation death even when cases are cited before them. But Sir, the situation there is very grave. I come from a place bordering Orissa and I have to go there on many occasions. I have personal knowledge of the condition prevailing there which is absolutely unbearable. The conditions in Orissa are no way better than any other State in the country. The people have been deprived of a popular Government of their elected representatives to whom they could go with their demands and grievances, and whom they could pressurise for their redress. Therefore, Sir, my first demand is that elections must be held in Orissa at the earliest. The present term of the President's Rule is coming to an end in September. It is not possible to hold the elections before that. It is true that it is necessary now to extend the term of President's rule. But it must not be sought to be extended any further. I will expect the Minister to state in his reply when the elections will be held there. He may categorically announce it here in the Lok Sabha.

Sir, the assembly has been dissolved in Orissa. But side by side we see that in some other States like Andhra and Uttar Pradesh the assemblies have been kept under animated suspension. When these instances are viewed side by side, the people get the impression that where the Congress party has got a majority but are unable to form a Government due to their incability and due to their internal feuds, they like to keep the State Assembly under suspension but in other States where there is a possibility of the opposition parties forming a Government, they dissolve the State Assembly with undue speed and impose President's rule. Therefore, Sir, the happenings in Orissa and creating a bad precedent for the entire country. Democracy is being buried there. The earlier this situation is remedied in Orissa, the better it will be for the country. I will request the Government to bring an end to this situation as early as possible. With that, Sir, I conclude my speech.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chatrapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution which seeks to extend the President's rule in Orissa by another six months. The House is well aware of the circumstances in which President's rule had to be imposed on the State of Orissa—the then Congress Chief Minister resigned and recommended to the Governor dissolution of the Assembly; the Governor consulted the Opposition whether they could form a stable alternative Government and when they failed to do so, recommended imposition of President's rule. That is how the President's rule was imposed on the State of Orissa.

The question now is whether it should or it should not be extended by another six months. The Minister, while moving the Resolution, has explained the circumstances which necessitate the continuance of the President's rule for another six months, the main reason being under Art 82 of the Constitution after the enumeration of the census fresh delimitation of the territorial constituencies and that takes a long time and the Delimitation has to be done Commission has not yet started work regarding Orissa.

17.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The Commission has to meet the associate Members and then it will visit the State and hear the objections and then come to certain decisions which will be notified in the Gazette of India and then the delimitation

would be completed. So, it natrually takes time and the earliest this work could be completed would be by the end of the year. Therefore, no one is anxious that the President's rule continues for a longer period than necessary. The earliest that we can think of having elections in the State is February or March 1974. The hon. Member who preceded me said that when municipal elections could be held why not elections to the Assembly be held. Again he misses the point. Elections cannot be held unless the delimitation of the constituencies is completed. That is the reason why the delay is taking place. Not that the people of Orissa or the Congressmen or the Government of India are anxious to continue the President's rule.

The hon. Member also sopke of *Sankhya Gharishta*. The *Sankhya Gharishta* of the Congress will be proved after the elections and I can assure him that the Congress will come out with a big majority.

The real question is, as I said ... (*Interruptions*). It will come true. Last time when I spoke on Orissa, Budget, I said that Orissa is a politically weak State. Why it is so is that the feudal forces in Orissa are still active and powerful. In eight of the districts they still hold their sway. This is responsible for the political instability in the State. That is the political history of Orissa. From the day it was carved out in 1936 till 1972, no Party could continue in power for five years. It is all short-lived Ministries, one Ministry going out, another Ministry coming in and being toppled and then another coming in and also being toppled and then the President's rule and so on.

Therefore, I say that the people need a stable Government. Stability carries with it the progress and development. The political history of Orissa also proves that coalitions are failures. We have had two coalitions in Orissa—the Swatantra and the Jana Congress in 1967 which lasted for four years with internal bickerings and then in 1971 we had the coalition of the Swatantra and the Utkal Congress which lasted for one year.

SHRI P. K. DEO: What about the Ganatantra Parishad coalition?

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: The election symbol of Swatantra Party is star. When any Party joins as a tail to the star, the star becomes a comet and when comet is seen, it is a bad omen. The comet was seen on the Orissa horizon from 1967. The result was disaster, famines, pestilences, etc. Therefore, coalitions are no good for Orissa. The people want a stable Government.... (*Interruptions*). If my friends feel that they can have it, by all means they can have it. If the people vote them into power, then none will have any objection. Therefore, the present need of Orissa is a stable Government. And stability can be ensured only when elections are held after the delimitation of the constituencies.

Having said that, fortunately or unfortunately, I would say Orissa will be under President's rule for full one year, for the 1973-74 financial year, which is the final year of the Fourth Plan. Orissa will be fortunate if the Central Government takes into account the various developmental needs of the State so that the projects on hand are executed quickly and the needs of the backward areas, the tribal areas and the chronically drought areas of the State are attended to. The people of the State would be unpahhy if no fresh orientation is given, if no emphasis is given with regard to the execution of the projects. Actually, some of the projects in Orissa have had a bad history. I would cite for instance the case of the Balimela power project, which is a joint venture. It was taken up ten years ago. It was a joint venture of the Orissa and Andhra Governments. The original estimate was Rs. 12

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crores. Now it is Rs. 50 crores. I understand that Andhra Government is not willing to share the increased cost which has come about now. Several projects are just dragging on. In my own district there is a project called Bahuda Irrigation Project. This was taken up in 1960 and four wiers work was done at various levels. But the construction of dam is not included in the Fifth Plan. If the Central Government bestows attention to these facts and immediate needs of the people, the people will be benefited by continuing under the President's rule. The proposals of the Fifth Plan of the Orissa State are at present under discussion with the Planning Commission. I hope the Plan as formulated by the State Government with such modifications as the Planning Commission thinks necessary in view of the resources position, would be finalised soon.

Out of 13 districts of Orissa, 8 districts are chronically backward. The terrain is hilly. Unless minor irrigation is given importance, the people who are tribals and adivasis will not get the benefit This is an aspect which I have been emphasising. But so far my requests have not been complied with.

The backward areas and tribal areas need attention by accelerating development under the minimum needs programme. This minimum needs programme envisaged by the Central Government must be implemented fully and the Central Government must bear the entire cost of the minimum needs programme of the State for the entire fifth plan period. I hope Government will take note of this aspect of the matter. Orissa States is more backward than some of the backward areas in the developed States. Therefore, to remove this backwardness, to enable the State to catch up with the other developing States and developed States, special attention has to be given by the Central Government to see that Orissa does not lag behind. And it can catch up only when it is enabled to be on a level with the rest of the States. I will not go into the details about all these matters at this stage. The Central Government will be in charge of this State for full one year. I hope and trust that they will justify the continuance of the President's rule there in Orissa by concentrating fully on the economic development of the State and thereby uplifting the downtrodden tribal people and adivasis. Thank you.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): With regard to the Resolution under the President's rule, the situation in Orissa, both politically, economically and administratively, had come to such an extent, that even one of the members of the Terasury Benches in the Consultative Committee on Orissa—Mr. Kumar Majhi—came out, or burst out that starvation deaths had taken place in Orissa. He also gave certain concrete instances and figures.

Now, sir, whenever any problem connected with Orissa is raised in this House, it is being referred to the State Government and they are always relying upon—rather they are depending upon—the statement from the Orissa Government. The Centre is now seized of the whole problems of Orissa. Therefore, even though there is Governor's Rule and much was expected, nothing has come about.

We find that as far as plan target is concerned, from Rs. 836 crores it has come down. We are afraid that it would be brought down still to Rs. 535 crores. For that, discussions have been going on but nothing has been finalised.

Therefore, I demand here that as far as plan target is concerned, the Centre must allocate a minimum of Rs. 1,000 crores for Orissa. They have now circulate a note on the activities of the Departments of the

Government during the President's Rule in Orissa, that is upto 30th June, 1973. From this, one can see that as far as lift irrigation is concerned, out of 1,000 lift irrigation points, only 50 lift irrigation points have been energised. It is ridiculous that for the year 1973-74, Rs. 45 lakhs is provided for. For 1972-73, out of 1849 projects, only 1167 are completed and the rest 700 of them require Rs. 30 lakhs. If funds are given, they could be energised by March 31, 1974. Regarding procurement target, that was fixed at 3 lakhs tonnes but it has been brought down to 2 lakhs tonnes out of which the fulfilment shows that it has gone up to only 1½ lakhs tonnes. You will see that not a single hoarder has been arrested. Just as an eyewash, some of the retailers somewhere have been arrested and now it has been given a publicity that so many hoarders, so many profiteers and so many cases of arrests have been made. This is nothing but a mere eye-wash. Not a single big hoarder or wholesale trader has been arrested so far. So, the position in this regard has also deteriorated. On the other hand, those who are fighting for de-hoarding or those who are fighting against the profiteering have been arrested For example, the Communist Party led the movement against the hoarding and organised a *bandh*. The President has thought it proper that the people should come out openly and take the initiative for it against the price. He said that there must be a movement against the price rise. In spite of these declarations being made by him, we find that many people in Ganjam *bandh* had been lathi-charged indiscriminataly; there was a firing and also there was tear-gas. Several arrests have been made. At Chatrapur on 6th two students who were making mike propaganda were arrested under instructions from the District Collector—one student is from the Students' Federation and the other is from the C.P.M. This is something ridiculous Why should a man, who is making a propaganda against hoarding, be arrested and put into the prison house? That is how the Administration is going down in its efficiency. As for the incomplete and continuing projects for medium and minor irrigation projects, we now find that the speed has come down. An absolutely there is no provision. I had also a discussion with most of the engineers and they were complaining of shortage of funds. No allocation has been made in the budget either for the completion of the projects like Daha, Bagwa, Jarwa and Harabanki though a demand by the Orissa Governor for an additional amount of Rs. 3 to 4 crores had been made. This could not be sanctioned by the Centre. So, the Centre has been only an on-looker and it is not concerned with the lives of the people in Orissa; it is also not concerned with profiteering and dehoarding by the traders who are looting the Orissa people who live below the poverty line. And no action has been taken by the Centre. They are mere on-lookers. Perhaps, it appears that they are concernd only with the election chances making their own calculations by sitting here.

Therefore, I bring up this serious charge against the Centre that with regard to procurement of foodgrains, with regard to medium and minor irrigation projects etc., nothing has been done which might have resulted in increasing the food production to a great extent.

From the report that has been given, we find that except for some help for raising the rabi crop, otherwise no incentives have been given. We have been putting forward proposals that if some agricultural inputs could be given to the landless people who are now getting some lands and who are already in occupation of some lands the food production could be increased In this very House, I have shown by calculation that by spending just Rs 2 crores to Rs. 3 crores, we could have an additional income in the form of 60 crores of rupees worth of paddy, which would constitute about 20 per

[Shri D. K. Pande]

cent of the total food production in Orissa. But nothing has been done in this regard. But on the other hand, we find that much has been spent only for suppression of the different movements.

For instance, what happened at Cuttack? The electricity workers organised under the federation which is led by the CPI there, which represents 12 units, had entered into an agreement with the Government, the chairman of the Electricity Board etc., and at least after having achieved four of our demands we could have withdrawn the strike call, but the superintending engineer at Cuttack and some other saboteurs who had organised the strike sabotaged the eintire line and thereby they caused great damage to the electrical installation. Those very persons against whom there are charges of misappropriation to the tune of Rs. 2½ crores, which have still not been looked into, are still continuing at the helm of affairs. The Governor had transferred one Chief Engineer who had been working in the State Electricity Board, but after a few days, he has been re-transferred to his original post, perhaps under the pressure of some political leadership belonging to the ruling party. That is the information that I have got. This matter has to be gone into. I do not want to mention any names here, because hon. Members would again raise objections and moreover the person concerned is not here. But I would only submit that this has to be gone into and investigated. This is how the bureaucratic administration which has been functioning there has become corrupt and bad.

Regarding the movement against price rise, we fought very hereically and we dehoarded a huge quantity of foodgrains. At Bhugaon we dehoarded 10,000 quintals of foodgrains, at Balasore, we dehoarded 37 bags of sugar from one Harmukhlal Joshi, and 294 tins and 45 barrels of mustard on from one Tirthraj and Company, and 100 tins of vanaspati from one Rampyarelal at Chandwali. All these things were dehoarded because of the movement led by the Communist Party in Orissa. At the same time, we find that when we demanded that these things should be sold, some people at Balasore interfered and they said that since Government had no information, therefore, they should not be sold. What is the reward from the Central Government that those people got? The bureaucratic officers in the administration and the police officers combined together, and not only did they suppress the movement, but more than 650 volunteers who campaigned for dehoarding have been arrested. Section 144 continued till the 13th. On the 7th, the *bandh* was organised in Ganjam district and sec. 144 which was promulgated continued till 13th. Is this democratic? So I say that these vicious bureaucratic officers should be removed; there should be an inquiry so far as this is concerned.

Then Rs. 1 crore worth of towers for Balimela and Raigada could not be purchased due to faction fights between the two Chief Engineers in the Electricity Board. These things have been brought to the notice of the Governor, but no action has been taken.

Coming to small and medium industries.... ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These are details.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: These are very vital points.

They were allowed to consume electricity at 16P For domestic consumption, we are paying 28.6 P. per unit. A public undertaking, HSL, is paying 12P whereas the alumininum industry run by a big foreign monopolist and Bangur Brothers' Jai Shri Chemicals have been given a con-

cessional rate at 15P. What is the unit cost of production? It is 3P, whereas they are given the power at 12P. Under the head 'Financial effect of social burden', all these concessions are given to all the monopolists and big and large houses.

Therefore finally, I demand that firstly, medium and minor irrigation projects should be given more emphasis and the continuing projects should be completed before the completion of the Fourth Plan. Further allocation of necessary funds should be made.

Secondly, as regards labour policy, there is the Daitari Mines Labour Union. Shri Balachandran who is adviser number two....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under the pretext of concluding, you have started again.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Even when the Regional Labour Commissioner has declared that the Dairari Iron Ore Mines Labour Union..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is no conclusion. This is a new subject you have started.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: When the Regional Commissioner has already verified and found that it is the major union, even Shri Balachandran, could not ask Shri Nair who is the chairman, that is the management, to recognise this Union. Therefore, the situation has become worse. Administrative functioning has gone worse and it has become so critical now by such criminal acts of the Government that the right reactionaries will capitalise on these criminal acts of the administration. So I demand that there should be proper administrtive steps taken, proper emphasis has to be laid on minor and medium irrigation projects and central projects already finalised should immediately be taken up and money should be allocated for the purpose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri R. V. Swaminathan who was to raise the half hour discussion today is, I am told, not here.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Postpone it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not here. I think we can utilise this time upto 6 P.M. for the present debate.

AN HON. MEMBER: Where is he?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not here.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Was he removed?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. I do not know. We will continue with this debate till six.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I want to know what happens to the discussion when the member concerned is absent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The rules will take care of it. Why should we discuss about it now?....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. GANGADEB (Angul): Sir, while speaking on this resolution, I am one with the Union Government that there is justification to continue President's rule for sometime more and I do hope that the Government are doing their best to hold the Assembly elections at the earliest opportune time. Sir, the Governor's administration over there has done a good job in toning up the administration, but to an extent only, and much more remains to be done. The loose-ends of coordination between departments are yet to be tightened up; the lack of impetus among the officers and officials needs boosting up; the feeling of "Hatao Jhanjhat" amongst the staff should not be

[Shri P. Gangadeb]

allowed to find place in the day to day administration. Therefore, Sir, the cumulative effect of all these in the administration has been causing a great deal of concern to the general public in Orissa. As the State is still under-developed, if I may say so, still backward and lagging behind in its progress inspite of 25 years of rule since Independence, I must stress that only a forward looking and clean administration is called for to work relentlessly for the progress of the State of Orissa. It is a vital problem, a problem—with every State, to find the right man for the right job and for the right system; and Orissa is no exception to this rule. The cult of corruption in the State is very much visible. Neither the bureaucracy is free from it, nor the political parties. Sir, something rational in this regard has to be done as because man is a rational animal and the animality part of the man has been the root cause of retarding the progress of our democracy and socialism. Let me, therefore, hope that the new political set up after the Assembly elections will usher in progressive Rule, a renaissance in the right direction for the benefit of the people of Orissa During this current year, there has been a spate of reports about the sub-standard living conditions of the people with chronic problem of drought, alternated by cyclone and floods.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about starvation deaths?

SHRI P. GANGADEB: Starvation deaths are denied by the Governor. Deaths are probably due to malnutrition. There have been the details in the bunch of papers that we have received; there were no starvation deaths. That is all I can say here. I, therefore, suggest that firm and effective measures be introduced to establish accountability for administrative lapses and responsibility in running the Government efficiently. Sir, it is gratifying to note that the Government have taken the decision to establish a new fertiliser plant in the State; and for that, Sir, all our thanks to Hon'ble the Prime Minister, and the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals for accepting our popular demands.

I now wish to refer to some aspects of the States Five Year Plan, because I feel certain changes are necessary at this initial stage. The Orissa Government have presented a draft fifth plan with an outlay of Rs. 836.09 crores inclusive of the national progrmame for minimum needs, which is to the tune of Rs. 216.11 crores. If this amount is excluded, the amount available for development of different sectors comes to Rs. 619.17 crores. Out of this, 38 per cent goes to irrigation and 34.7 per cent to power. Both are no doubt important But, to my mind it seems the Plan is somewhat imbalanced because only 5.6 per cent of the outlay has been allotted to industries and minerals. Whereas the strategy spelt out says that the main thrust of development will be primarily in the central sector, in respect of large scale and heavy industries, including mineral projects. In the first instance, the shape of central projects should have been much more. The amount of R 27.31 crores allotted to large and medium industries along with mineral development is a drop in the ocean Today even a single unit in core industries like cement, paper etc. may cost Rs. 15 crores or Rs. 20 crores. The Orissa Industrial Development Corporation has a large number of schemes in hand. Therefore, the question arises whether the State Government has worked out any estimate as to how much it will cost to establish these units? In a State like Orissa, which lacks local entrepreneurship and other prerequisites, I for one feel that the Government themselves have to play a promotional role in setting up new industries. And to do that, there should be enough funds and the plan

should provide for that. Then again, to my mind, the amount of Rs. 7.22 crores allotted to small and village industries is also too small. The small industries have great employment potential and their growth in the State will also help rapid increase in the supply of essential commodities. Therefore, I suggest that these small industries be made focal points for development in the Plan and that the allotment should be raised substantially.

Yet another problem to which I wish to refer is the grain distribution system in the State. There are reports that some quantities of grains which were dehoarded are being handed over to the FCI. I do not know whether the report is correct. If it is so, I do not think it is the right step. It will be better if such dehoarded stocks are sold to the needy people at cheap rates through the existing fair price shops, of course, under Government supervision. Also, let the Government establish distribution centres, where grains are stored and the people are supplied with grains against ration cards at controlled rates.

This will spread out the distribution system and it is definitely for the better. My only apprehension is that the FCI will bungle, as it has been doing now. Let there be a good distribution system run by the State itself, which will have nothing to do with the FCI organisation.

Lastly, let me speak out that too much publicity about shortages is given in the newspapers. And for that, the hoarders get a cue to hoard more. What is worse is that the law enforcement has not been rigorous enough to detect hoarding and to punish the culprits. Sir, you will agree with me that the Government, whether at the Centre or in the States, can maintain its good image only if the enforcement machinery is made more alert and vigorous. Therefore, I am in agreement with the suggestion of the West Bengal Chief Minister, which came out in the papers, that the Penal Code should be amended to provide life imprisonment and as third class prisoners, for those blackmarketeers, hoarders and other anti-social elements, who are taking the society to ranson. It is high time that such elements are strongly dealt with not only in Orissa but all over the country. With these words, I support the Resolution.

श्री लाल जी भाई (उदयपुर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ समय पूर्व उड़ीसा का बजट आया था उस समय यह मांग की गयी थी कि लोकप्रिय सरकार ही बनायी प्रिय सरकार बनी लेकिन कांग्रेस के आपसी झगड़े के कारण यहां पर जो दूसरी लोकप्रिय सरकार बनने जा रही थी उस को नहीं बनने दिया गया और राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू कर दिया गया। आप ने राष्ट्रपति शासन उस समय लागू किया वह ठीक है, लेकिन मैं उस की अवधि बढ़ाने के विरुद्ध हूं। आप जो 6 महीने की अवधि और बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, उसका मैं विरोध करता हूं, यह अवधि नहीं बढ़ायी जानी चाहिए। मैं मांग करूंगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार जल्दी ही वहां पर चुनाव कराये और जनता को मौका दिया जाय कि वह लोक प्रिय सरकार बना सके। नहीं तो अगर अवधि बढ़ाने की स्कीम चलती रही तो यह जनता के लोकतांत्रिक अधिकारों का हनन है।

आज स्थिति यह है कि देश में कमर तोड़ महंगाई है, कोयला, मिट्टी का तेल, सीमेंट, डालडा आदि नहीं मिल रहा है, और जो मिलता भी है उस में मिलावट है। आज राशन का अभाव है सारे भारत में, लेकिन उड़ीसा में ज्यादा हो सकता है, और राष्ट्रपति शासन की वजह से और समस्या कठिन हो सकती है। मैं आन्ध्र प्रदेश का उदाहरण

[श्री लालजी भाई]

दूं, वहां पर अभाव के बारे में जनता ने प्रदर्शन किया था कि अभाव नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन हुआ क्या कि अभाव का सामना करने पर उस में मिलावट लोगों ने पायी। लोगों ने कहा कि एक तो अभाव और दूसरे मिलावट यह अनुचित बात है और ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। तो एक तो महंगाई, दूसरे जो राशन मिल भी रहा है कम उस में मिलावट की समस्या दूर करना तो अलग रहा लोगो पर गोलियां चल रही हैं। लोग पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं। यह स्थिति सारे देश में बन रही है। उड़ीसा में यह और भी जटिल है।

उड़ीसा मे अकाल भी है। उससे कई और समस्यायें वहां पैदा हो गई हैं। बाढ़ भी वहां आई है और हजारों लोग बाढ़ों के कारण मारे गए हैं। मैं चाहता हू कि लोगों की रक्षा करने के मजबूत कदम आप उठाए। यह तभी हो सकता है जबकि राष्ट्रपति शासन की अवधि को न बढ़ा कर वहा तुरन्त चुनाव कराए जाए और जनता को लोकप्रिय सरकार बनाने का मौका दिया जाए। ऐसा न करना जनता के साथ आघात करना है, उसके हितों को चोट पहुंचाना है, उसके अधिकार का हनन करना है।

मैं जोरदार शब्दों में मांग करता हूं कि तुरन्त वहां चुनाव कराए जाएं और राष्ट्रपति शासन की अवधि को न बढ़ाया जाए और लोगों को अवसर दिया जाए कि वे लोकप्रिय सरकार बना सकें। धन्यवाद।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as things stand today in Orissa, I think, there was no choice for the Government but to extend the President's Rule for another six months.

As the hon. Minister has assured in the other House, that perhaps, before the end of six months there will be elections in Orissa, we hope, by February, next, the elections will come. The Delimitation Commission has also issued a notification that by 15th of December, they will be able to delimit the constituencies and the electoral rolls will be ready by that time. I hope, the people of Orissa in the New Year will exercise their verdict for a progressive and democratic Government.

I would like to just bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that 1973 is a very crucial year so far as Orissa is concerned. This is the last year of the Fourth Plan. Orissa has come under the President's Rule during the last year of the Fourth Plan. The Draft Fifth Plan of Orissa which is now being discussed had proposed an outlay of Rs. 836.09 crores for the entire Fifth Plan period. It includes about Rs. 216 crores for national minimum needs programme. But, I think, now the way the discussions are going on between various States and the Planning Commission, I am very apprehensive that, perhaps, the most unkindest cut we are going to experience, and Orissa is also going to have it.

I would just try to impress upon the hon. Minister that Orissa has got its special needs and it cannot be compared with other developed States. So far as the eastern region is concerned, it has its own special problems of backwardness. We had impressed upon the Government about it during the earlier discussions in the House. I would like to bring to the notice of the Government and to the hon. Minister that, today, the difference between national per capita income and per capita income of Orissa comes to about Rs. 135. The Planning Commission is now deciding to have a Plan of Rs. 225 crores for Orissa, inclusive of national minimum needs programme whereas the

State Government had submitted a Draft Plan for Rs. 836 crores which is completely insufficient also. Therefore, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that, taking into consideration the special needs of Orissa which has the highest percentage of tribal and Scheduled Caste population and which has also the maximum number of people living below the poverty line, that is, 65 per cent people living below the poverty line they should get a top priority

I would like to suggest that during the President's Rule, the foundation should be laid for a total investment of nearly Rs. 3,000 crores in Orissa during the course of coming five years. I am submitting this to the hon. Minister so that the Planning Commission should take this into consideration and, so far as the Plan allocation is concerned, they must have a Plan of Rs. 1,000 crores. All the 14 nationalised Banks, including the State Bank of India, are having an investment of Rs. 900 crores to Rs. 1,000 crores in Maharashtra and Rs. 800 crores in Gujarat. Taking into consideration the special needs of Orissa and the eastern region and its backwardness, the widening gap between the national per capita income and the per capita income of Orissa, why should they not plan an investment of another Rs. 200 crores a year for five years? That will come to another Rs. 1,000 crores.

Besides this, I would also like to make my suggestions about the various projects. We are grateful to the Government of India that the Cuttack-Paradeep rail link has already been opened to goods traffic; it is a good thing that it has come up. We are also grateful to the Government of India, to our Prime Minister and also the Defence Ministry, for the announcement that the navy boy's training school at Chilka Lake will be coming up with an expenditure of Rs. 16 crores. These are signs that the Government of India are opening their mind to see that the backwardness of Orissa is gradually removed.

The Central Government has been kind enough to give us these two projects. There are a number of other projects which are lying with the Central Government like the Nickel Project, Nalangatoli Iron Ore Project and the Lead Project These are projects for which the foundation was laid one year ago. Government of India should try to see that these projects also come up immediately during the President's rule.

Then there is the Jakhpura-Banspani rail link. That is a 'must' not only for Orissa's development but for the development of the eastern region and also for the development of the Paradeep Port. The engineering survey was already over. I do not know why the Railway Ministry is trying to delay this matter by having another engineering survey which will take another two years I would submit to the hon. Minister that this should be expedited, so that this Jakhpura-Banspani rail link comes up in the Fifth Plan period.

The Central Government has already decided to set up the fertiliser plant at Paradeep and I request that this should be expedited Along with it the caustic soda plant and the soda ash plant should also come up.

The atomic mineral complex at Gopalpur with an investment of Rs. 30 to 65 crores should also come up. The Gopalpur Port also, which needs to be developed to help in the export of atomic minerals, should also come up; it is being delayed only at the Central Government level; the technical survey and other things are not being expedited.

Then, the super thermal power station at Talcher and the ship-building

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

yard at Paradeep should also come up

All these are lying with the Central Government and should be cleared. All these projects involve a total investment of another Rs. 1,000 crores. Therefore, altogether, with an investment of Rs 3,000 crores, in the coming five years, foundations will have been laid, under the President's rule, for building a new and prosperous Orissa ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon Member may continue on the next occasion.

The House stands adjourned to meet again on Wednesday, August 22, 1978, at 11.00 a.m.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 22, 1978/Sravana 31, 1900 (Saka)

MGIPND—PMR—1533 LS—JC 2940—14-11-78—1010